

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

ALLIES DIVIDED ON PEACE TERMS TO ANGORA TURKS

Brief Reply, However, to Be
Sent Opening Way to Resumption
of Near East Negotiations

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—The first official news London has had of the Near East conference was permitted to leak out last night when it was announced that the Allies had decided to reply to Angora's counter-proposals not with a voluminous catalog of amended clauses, but with a more or less brief reply to Ismet Pasha's covering letter. Without entering into much detail or argument, the communication will divide up the Turkis proposals into four categories, namely, those which it is proposed to accept, reject and modify, respectively, and the others which appear suitable for further discussion.

What this really means is while the Allies are in general accord, there remain important differences of detail which prevent them from reaching an agreement on the irreducible terms upon which they are prepared to insist. They are, therefore, unable to present anything in the nature of an ultimatum and forced to seek peace through the resumption of negotiations, hoping to achieve their object by continuation of the process of mutual concession. This is probably what the Turks desire, for they obviously stand to profit thereby. They are in the position of having everything to gain and nothing to lose.

France in Control

The precise trend of the London discussions must remain a matter of conjecture. It is known, however, that the inter-allied differences of opinion revolved mainly around the economic clauses, and there is reason to believe the French favored leaving over the most important of them for future discussion. In other words the big concessions would make their own terms with Angora.

In this connection it is to be remembered that the conditions of the last French loan to Turkey, together with the treaty of Angora, places France in control of most of the Turkish resources available for exploitation.

Individually, the smaller commercial interests, however, would undoubtedly suffer by the proposed course of action and this explains the misgivings of the British delegates and the more definitely expressed opposition to the plan by Italy which requires outlets both for trade and for its surplus population.

Here again the Allies find themselves in the presence of innumerable fads accomplished. While diplomats have been talking the Kemalists, without waiting for the conclusion of peace, actually proceeded with the establishment of a new régime. The capitulations have been abolished, foreign concerns have been subject to Turkish laws, prohibitive customs tariffs have been imposed and not a cent has been paid on account of the Ottoman debt from Anatolia since the departure of the Greek administration. It is, accordingly, ridiculous at this juncture to contemplate the maintenance of aforesaid guarantees. In this respect the Allies must be content to reap what they have sown.

Process of Surrender

The absence of any disposition to do other than continue talking while in many ways unfortunate permits one to estimate the probable course of events. The parties concerned will draw up a treaty of peace containing all points on which an agreement has been reached and submit questions then still outstanding to technical commissions. When and how these bodies will conclude their labors remains to be seen, but it is presumably that before they have finished capitalist syndicates will have concluded their own arrangements with the Turkish authorities.

The conclusion of peace on these terms doubtless will be hailed as a great triumph for western European diplomacy, but in effect it would represent nothing save the culmination of the process consistent but often humiliating, the surrender which permitted the Turks to achieve the principal objects of their national pact.

At the time of cabling it is practically certain that a plenary session of the inter-allied conference will be held this afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Curzon. The intention is thus to conclude the chief labors of the delegates and the text of the allied reply will be passed for dispatch to Angora. A brief communiqué, indicating the nature of the document will possibly be issued.

BRITISH TO PROTEST ROYAL VISIT TO POPE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—A mass meeting to protest against the proposed visit by King George and Queen Mary to the Pope and to demand the withdrawal of the British envoy to the Vatican is being organized by the United Protestant Council. Opposition from these quarters has been increasing ever since the time in February when the step was decided on. The demonstration, it is stated, will be representative of the whole of the Protestant societies in the country.

Lord Gisborough, president of the United Protestant Council, will preside, and among others announced to take part are Prebendary Gough, Sir J. Harwood-Banner, R. J. Lynn, J. G. Hancock, all members of Parliament, Sir Robert Kennedy, and the Rev. William Main. Undoubtedly an emphatic protest will be registered.

Reds Threaten to Blow Up Japanese Cruiser

By The Associated Press
Tokyo, March 27

THE Soviet Government of Vladivostok has threatened to blow up the Japanese cruiser Nisshin Niishin, now in Vladivostok Harbor, unless her captain stops transmitting wireless messages for Japanese merchants, according to a despatch received here.

JAPAN AND SOVIET IN FISHING DISPUTE

Latter's Bid to World to Use
Coast of Siberia Raises Ques-
tion of "Treaty Violations"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Japanese are aroused by the action of the Soviet authorities in issuing an invitation to the world to bid for fishing rights off the Siberian coast, and the Government may make formal representations in opposition to it, according to reports from Tokyo received here. The invitation, which has just been made public at Vladivostok, is designed, according to the Soviet authorities, to interest Chinese, Canadians and Americans in the rich fishing grounds of Kamchatka and Siberia, as well as Japanese and Russians between whom the industry has been divided in the past.

Reserved Under Treaty

Under the Treaty of Portsmouth meeting, the Union Ministers' meeting in regular session Monday morning, March 28, 1923, recognize a man who combines in himself all the qualities necessary to make the city of a wise, law-respecting, constructive administration of the Mayor's office.

We are particularly concerned with the matter of vigorous law enforcement and are economical yet wholly efficient management of the public schools of this city. In Mr. Lueder we have a man who has the qualities of a good school teacher and is educating his children in them.

We congratulate the committee of one hundred for influencing the selection of a candidate for Mayor of such high character, proved administrative ability and splendid promise.

LUEDER CAMPAIGN RECEIVES BACKING OF 650 CHURCHES

Votes of 200,000 Members Are
Pledged as Ministers Meet-
15 Denominations Included

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27—The Union Ministers' meeting, representing 650 Protestant churches, with a membership of 200,000, stands on record today for Arthur C. Lueder for Mayor of Chicago. Breaking precedent, some 600 Protestant ministers of this city, voicing their interest in law enforcement and the public schools, declared the Republican candidate as their choice for these measures. The following resolution was adopted:

In the candidacy of Arthur C. Lueder we, the Union Ministers meeting in regular session Monday morning, March 28, 1923, recognize a man who combines in himself all the qualities necessary to make the city of a wise, law-respecting, constructive administration of the Mayor's office.

We are particularly concerned with the matter of vigorous law enforcement and are economical yet wholly efficient management of the public schools of this city. In Mr. Lueder we have a man who has the qualities of a good school teacher and is educating his children in them.

We congratulate the committee of one hundred for influencing the selection of a candidate for Mayor of such high character, proved administrative ability and splendid promise.

Few "Noes" Heard

Fifteen different Protestant denominations were represented in the big gathering of ministers at their regular meeting. No consideration of political issues was scheduled, but the Rev. M. P. Boynton, pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist Church, feeling the political situation required such action, brought it in the resolution. With the election a week from today and no session of the Union Ministers' meeting recurring until long after that, he sought recognition.

The Rev. Fred D. Stone, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was presiding, ruled that if the meeting wished to hear Dr. Boynton's resolution, whose contents were unknown to the gathering, the meeting must needs so vote. This it did, and thereupon Dr. Boynton read his resolution, and moved its acceptance. There were cries of "Question," and it was put to vote without discussion. It carried with a resounding "aye." When the "Noes" were asked for, there was a small response.

After the meeting, the Rev. Simon P. Long, pastor of the Wicker Park Lutheran Church, said:

I have no objections to any man having his own private ideas as regards particular or public issues. I am satisfied in public office men whose sympathies run with the State institutions, and I believe that Mr. Lueder is big enough a man to do justice to church and state, and would remove many suspicions people might have if he was not elected.

The continuance of the practice of Japanese fishermen to fish a goodly portion of the Siberian waters is declared to be of importance to the Japanese people, as a considerable part of the food supply of Japan, especially for the lower classes, results from this industry. In view of this fact, it is stated, the Japanese Government may be compelled to declare the fishing licenses used last year to be valid for this year at the same price previously paid, the fees to be collected by the Japanese Government and held in trust for whatever government of Russia is recognized. This practice was followed, it was stated, in 1921 and 1922.

PAY RAISED TO 18 1/4 PER CENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—In appreciation of the needs of our workers, Arbuckle Brothers, importers and refiners, today advanced the wages of their employees in all plants from 10 to 13 1/4 per cent. In announcing the increase, W. A. Johnson, president of the company, emphasized that it was "enjoying a larger measure of prosperity than usual," but solely to consider for the welfare of the people of this great city."

HUGO STINNES' VISIT TO ROME HELD BY PARIS TO BE FAILURE

Benito Mussolini's In-and-Out Policy—French Discuss
Mr. Lloyd George's Coming Speech

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the visit of Hugo Stinnes to Rome provoked many commentaries in French political circles, and it is suggested that the French Ambassador, M. Barrere, will make a special report on the Stinnes activities. In the meantime, diplomats say that if the object of Herr Stinnes had been to enter into relations with the American industrial magnates who are now in Rome he would not have sent on several secretaries.

It is to take the bearings of the Italian Government in view of mediation in the Ruhr that Herr Stinnes has gone to Rome. This is the third time that Germany has sought to draw Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier.

into such an enterprise. Italy is associated with France and Belgium in the Ruhr policy, but only nominally. It has sent two or three engineers and no soldiers. It has the advantage of appearing to be in and appearing to be out at the same time. It is practically an outlaw like England, but as an actor its counsel cannot be resent as it would be of those who have entirely held aloof.

It can claim as a partner that it is not intervening but merely playing the part attributed to it at the beginning. There are French politicians who suggest that after the fiasco of the appeals to England and America, Herr Stinnes believes that propositions formulated in the name of German industry in accordance with the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

COALITION URGED BY INDEPENDENTS

Farmer-Labor Party Calls Na-
tional Convention in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 27 (By The Asso-
ciated Press)—National committeemen
of the Farmer-Labor Party, by a mail
vote completed today, authorized the
calling of a national convention in
Chicago, July 3, when efforts will be
made to organize a coalition of all
Labor, Farmer, Socialist and other in-
dependent political groups.

Invitations are to be sent to the
Woman's Party, League of Women
Voters, National Nonpartisan League,
Socialist Party, Committee of 48, all
state federations of labor, all interna-
tional labor unions, labor parties of
various states, and hundreds of other
organizations, asking them to appoint
delegates with authority to take such
steps as are necessary to bring about a
coalition for the 1924 presidential cam-
paign.

As an instance of the need for unity
among the independents, Jay Brown,
secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party,
cited the last Illinois gubernatorial
campaign, with nine candidates for
Governor in addition to the Republican
and Democratic tickets. The aim of
the Chicago convention will be, he
said, to obtain agreement among the
groups on one candidate in national
and state campaigns, but allowing
each organization to continue its own
special field.

SLAVE TRAFFIC IS REVIVED IN AFRICA

Thousands of Human Beings
Marketed in Abyssinia—War-
ships Shell Oman Coast

LONDON, March 27 (By The Asso-
ciated Press)—Revival of the slave
traffic in Africa, on which subject the
League of Nations has promised to act
next September, is causing the French
and British governments serious concern.

Thousands of human beings are
being marketed in Abyssinia, it is de-
clared, and the French Government
has discovered that monthly ship-
ments of slaves are passing through
the port of Ladriah, in French
Somaliland, from which traffic the
local Sultan, it is alleged, derives a
fee of \$1 per head on all slaves
shipped to Arabia.

Further south on the east coast of
Africa the French authorities are
trying to prevent the passage of con-
victs of slaves between the island of
Madagascar and the mainland. It is
stated that more than 200 slaves have
been carried across in the last four
months.

British naval units are endeavoring
to deal with the situation in the Red
Sea and Persian Gulf, and are meeting
with some measure of success.

British vessels have been shelling
villages along the Oman coast in con-
nection with the campaign against
slave-running operations. They recently
discovered a convoy of slaves
proceeding from French Somaliland and
believed to have come from Abyssinia.

As regards the traffic along the
Oman coast, it is understood that these
slaves are obtained from Persia and
Baluchistan.

SHIPPING RATES FIXED

OTTAWA, March 27—All Canadian
shipping lines, including the Canadian
Government Merchant Marine, are
members of a conference that "sits be-
hind closed doors" in New York the first
Thursday of each month and fixes shipping
rates. W. F. Chan of the Canadian
Shipping Association testified today before a House committee
investigating agricultural conditions.
He declared that the rate fixing was
the basis of the "experience, character
and whole life history" of the two men
up for Mayor.

The strength of his own argument,
Dr. Boynton said:

I think Chicago has an opportunity
the like of which has not come in my
time here. I have never before seen,
in 25 years of steady pastoral experience
in this city, a man presented for
office of Mayor who combines in
him so many of the qualities for
satisfactory administration of the
Mayor's office. This is the first opportunity
in my judgment the Protestants
have had in a quarter century to vote
for one of their own members who has
been active in the spiritual welfare of
the church. Arthur C. Lueder is
big enough a man to do justice to
church and state, and would remove
many suspicions people might have
if he was not elected.

The continuance of the practice of
Japanese fishermen to fish a goodly
portion of the Siberian waters is de-
clared to be of importance to the
Japanese people, as a considerable part
of the food supply of Japan, especially
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Russia is recognized. This practice was
followed, it was stated, in 1921 and 1922.

The strength of his own argument,
Judge William E. Dever, the Demo-
cratic nominee, declared again yester-
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personality of the two candidates.
He said he and Mr. Lueder virtually
agreed on the local issues, and invited
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the basis of the "experience, character
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HUGO STINNES' VISIT TO ITALIAN CAPITAL REPORTED FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)

Government's views would, if submitted to the Italian Government, flatten it. The propositions would, it is calculated, be passed on with a favorable opinion to Belgium, for Signor Mussolini is about to hear Jaspar, Belgian Foreign Minister at Milan. Belgium will in turn transmit them to France. It is believed, however, that Herr Stinnes has failed. His interview with Signor Cattinari has carried matters no farther. It is emphasized here that Germany must address itself directly to France. Much interest is also taken in the conversations Herr Stinnes has had with Fred T. Kent and Elbert H. Gary, the steel king.

Prussians Out of Rhineland?

Maurice Barres has written a letter to Josephine Bards felicitating him on his recovery. "In attempting to assassinate you the criminals would have assassinated the idea, the idea of Rhineland."

"There is nobody who cannot avow the justice and necessity of your cry of a patriotic rally—The Prussians out of the Rhineland. The fundamental dogma on which repose our ententes is the belief that in the Rhineland, the conduct of affairs should be limited to Rhinelanders and not to Prussians. The Rhineland people have, of all German people, furnished most to the glory of Germany and to the development of universal civilization. Long live a free Rhineland and Franco-Rhenish friendship. More than ever we are persuaded that the peace of the world must be assured by the triumph of Rhineland liberties."

In the meantime there are attacks on Mr. Lloyd George because of his announced intervention in tomorrow's debate in the House of Commons. Will his discourse resemble his articles which have been most bitterly anti-French. It is recalled that twice in 1921, the former Premier sanctioned an operation which he denounced today so violently. In March he consented to the seizure of Ruhr, Dusseldorf, and Düsseldorf by the Franco-Belgian troops, an act which has no significance if it is not regarded as the beginning of the present policy.

Signed the Ultimatum

In May he signed an ultimatum notifying the occupation of the Ruhr, if the famous schedule of payments was not accepted.

The French therefore hold that they have acted in strict conformity with the official ideas of Mr. Lloyd George, expressed, not in a remote period but recently, and therefore they do not deserve the lightnings and thunders of Mr. Lloyd George now. Is he wrong at this moment or was he wrong then? It is significant of the place which Mr. Lloyd George still occupies in the world that he should

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Entertainment by Edison Company Employees' Loyalty Committee, Robert Gould Shaw, President.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Lecture, "Direct Advertising," by L. F. Hamilton, manager, Sales Promotion, Walworth Manufacturing Company, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.

Public lecture, George Jordan, 8:30.

Canadian Club of Boston: "Captain of Industry Dinner," Boston City Club, 6:30.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Illustrations on "The Appalachian Trail," Lafayette National Park," by Herbert W. Gleason, Huntington Hall, 8.

Wells Memorial Institute: Closing of its three-year activities by Robert A. Woods, president of institute; debate on advisability of state university; musical entertainment; exhibits of student work, 8:30.

Reciprocity Club of America, Boston Section: Meeting, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Massachusetts Normal Art School: Performance of "The China Shop," Chinese Operaett, school hall, 8.

Theaters

Arlington—*"Her Temporary Husband,"* 8:15.

Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8.

Copley—*"When Knights Were Bold,"* 8:15.

Cyclorama—*"Chateau Thierry Battle,"* 2:11.

Hollis—*"Lightning,"* 2, 8.

Plymouth—*"Madame,"* 8:15.

Selwyn—*"The Fool,"* 8:10.

St. James—*"The Miracle Man,"* 8:15.

Shubert—*"Greenwich Village Police,"* 8:10.

Tremont—*"The Torchbearers,"* 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Clean-Up Committee: Meeting, County Chamber of Commerce, 4.

Rotary Club: Boston: Address by Matthew C. Brush, president American International Corporation of New York City, "Service and Citizenship," Boston City Club, 6:30.

Harvard University: Free public lecture (in French), "Le credit et la formation des fortunes," by Prof. Henri Hauser, exchange professor from France, Emerson J., 4:30.

Middlesex County League of Women Voters: Annual regional conference, Colonial Club, Cambridge.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture, "Czechoslovakia, One of the Strategic Points in the Map of Europe Today," by Prof. M. H. Smith, West Point College, United States Army, Copley Plaza, 11.

Woman's City Club of Boston: Lecture in course, "Great Religious Leaders," by Prof. Kirschbaum of Harvard University, Pilgrim Hall, 3.

Woman's City Club of Boston: Clubhouse open for inspection of members and friends.

All Around Dickens Club: Meeting, Hotel Buckminster, 2.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:30, New England weather forecast, 6:15, review of Iron and Steel industry; closing stock reports, 6:30, oil market news.

WNAC (Boston)—7:10, musical program by Filene's Orchestra.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, program solo, 7:45, orchestra.

WVJZ (Newark)—7:30, dance music, 8:30, concert by American Orchestral Society.

KYW (Chicago)—8, musical program, 9, news, sports, weather forecast.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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TEXTILE WORKERS POSTPONE ACTION

United Operatives Decide to Await Results of Executive Meeting

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27—With the Textile Council awaiting another conference on April 20, and the unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America awaiting an executive meeting here on Wednesday night, the movement for higher wages among the textile operatives in this city was practically at a standstill today.

At a mass meeting last evening the United Textile Workers of America unions demanded that a strike be called at once, but through the good offices of Fred M. Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, who appeared before the meeting and counseled delay, and the plea of a few of the union leaders, the workers finally agreed to await the action of Wednesday's meeting, at which Thomas F. McMahon, president of the organization, is expected to be present.

Those in favor of an immediate strike recalled that in January, President McMahon had been "empowered" by the unions to call a strike, and that no steps to this end had been taken.

"We have waited long enough," they declared.

A week ago President McMahon said that he had set that day and hour of the strike, but had decided to defer action pending the result of a conference to be held on Friday by the Textile Council and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. At that meeting the manufacturers refused the demand of the Textile Council for a 15 per cent wage advance, and asked that the council defer until April 20 action on this refusal.

The women's section Miss Louise Bancroft, assistant professor of home economics, gave a talk on "How to Choose a Hat."

START ON NEW TECH BUILDINGS ADVISED

The Alumni Council and Faculty Club discussed the proposed new dormitories and gymnasium of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a joint meeting in Walker Memorial last night and were of unanimous opinion that construction should be started as soon as practicable, an opinion in which President Stratton concurred.

Active lobbying has been carried on by the side opposed to changing the location of the bridge, its main argument being that it will destroy the bathing beach and playground at Magazine street. The proponents of the new site, who urge it on the grounds of common sense highway and traffic route development, have not been as active. Into the whole controversy, also, the question of real estate ownership enters actively, and some of the loudest proponents and opponents are making their pleas because they believe their property holdings will be injured or improved.

Some what too late for intercession or consideration, Van Ness H. Bates, a town meeting member from Brookline, appeared at the State House yesterday with a plan which he said would satisfy all. His proposal would extend Audubon Road and build a new bridge at an angle across the river, filling in considerable ground on the Cambridge side. Mr. Bates' plan, however, is part of a comprehensive plan for traffic route development of the metropolitan district, and experience in the past has shown that the Legislature requires a minimum of 10 years to assimilate and comprehend such a widespread program.

Arthur F. Blanchard, Representative from Cambridge, is interested in the Bates solution and may make a fight for it or for recommitment tomorrow.

The Cottage Farm proponents will be led by Representatives Ralph P. Stratton and Louis L. Green of Cambridge, Ebenezer G. Davis, Representative from Malden and chairman of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, and Elijah Adlow, Representative from Boston, will have charge of the contest for the Magazine Beach site.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; falling temperature Wednesday afternoon and night; fresh southwest, shifting to west and northwest.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday night; fresh, possibly strong southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cool, possibly strong northwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook

The indications are for mostly fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday in the Washington forecast district; the temperature rising from 45° to 55° on Tuesday and 55° to 65° on Wednesday.

Washington: "Le Tasse," Verdi—"Aida," "Ritorna Vincitor," from Respighi—"Ballad of the Gnominies."

Respighi's "Ballad" was played for the first time in Boston. The composer seems to be trying to show in it that he likes he can abandon the delicate tracery of the "Fountains of Rome," and din dissonances with the most radical of the moderns. He proves his case. Using to the full his mastery of orchestration, he outstrips Verdi, Strauss, Stravinsky, Gossens. His was probably the roughest musical revel a Boston audience ever attended. Less of it would have been more enjoyable. It seems likely that the

committee in its report said that it had consulted with the bureau of Americanization and immigration of the State Department of Education.

Mr. McConnell pointed out that the bureau had had 191 cases of complaint with respect to banking during the year 1922. Sixty-eight of these cases were not sufficient to warrant action of any sort, he said, 101 cases of money transmission were found to be within the law with the exception of four which violated the requirement that transmission be within seven days. Not one case of the total was found to justify reference to the bank commissioner or Attorney-General.

In making its recommendations, counsel said, the commission has ignored the exemptions in the New York law and taken some of its provisions.

It has seen fit to exempt express companies and steamship companies which could not comply with the \$500 provision.

He predicted that if the law is passed the private bankers driven out of business will become agents of express and steamship companies and go on doing business entirely outside the provisions of the law.

Official Temperature

(S. A. M. Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Albany City 20 Kansas City 38

Baltimore 28 Memphis 40

Buffalo 28 Nantucket 32

Chicago 28 New Orleans 62

Cleveland 28 New York 36

Denver 28 Pittsburgh 28

Detroit 28 Portland, Me. 24

Galveston 42 Portland, Ore. 46

Greenwich 42 St. Paul 36

Helena 30 St. Paul 14

Jacksonville 66 Washington 36

GEO. M. MILLER

"The Bedroom Complete,"

All That Is Good in Furniture and Bedding.

BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING

7 West 46th Street, Near Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

Patrons visiting this store are asked to mention the Monitor.

COAL

We announce the following prices for coal for immediate delivery:

Furnace \$15.00 Stove \$15.00

Egg 15.00 Range 15.00

Pea 13.00

Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company

30 Kilby Street, Boston

Telephones: Main 4750 and 5085

RAISING OF MORE FEED ADVOCATED

Maine Farmers Discuss Prob-

lems of Corn Grower

ORONO, Me., March 27 (Special)—

Problems of the corn grower were

among the topics discussed at this

afternoon's session of farmers' week

at the University of Maine. Leslie E.

McIntire, who conducts one of the

largest dairy farms in Oxford County,

emphasized the importance of having

commode silos on dairy farms and

of raising silage corn of the best

varieties. He favored a large variety

of yellow flint corn.

"Fountains of Rome" will outlive the

"Ballad."

The "Schéhérazade" suite also

seemed drawn out when heard as a

whole instead of pieces.

Perhaps in the case of the two middle tales the

lady saved herself by putting the

Sultan to sleep. This and the straight-

forward, charming Bach number, both

excellently performed, were best re-

ceived by the audience.

Mme. Jacchia sang Leonora's air

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, March 27
THE rule whereby the House of Commons here ordinarily closes at 11 o'clock at night, has been suspended to enable progress to be made before the Easter recess with a number of Government measures, including the "Fees Increases Bill," which has become noncontroversial since the dropping of the clause which imposed a charge on admission to the British Museum. The principal debate is on foreign affairs tomorrow when Mr. Lloyd George is to speak on Anglo-French relations and submit his proposals for a reparations settlement. Today, Tuesday, Viscount Astor's bill to prevent the sale of intoxicants to young persons under 18 is in committee, where its opponents are to open fire upon it with a battery of amendments. On Thursday, on a motion for the Easter adjournment, Labor raises the question of building rings which have already raised the prices of materials upon the announcement of the Government's intention to reintroduce a modest scale of pecuniary bounties for the construction of small dwellings.

So the Victory is to be preserved after all! An anonymous donation of £50,000 received by Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who is in charge of the Victory Fund, has saved the situation. This will encourage others to come forward and do what they can to help toward the £150,000 required. The aim is to restore her as far as is possible to the condition she was in before the Battle of Trafalgar. Among the subscriptions so far are to be noted two from Germany and one from France. The famous old ship will never again feel the swing of the waves against her sides. Her home will be the dry dock where she now lies—the King Charles Dock, which tradition says was first constructed to hold "Great Harry," the premier vessel of King Henry VIII's day. But though the Victory may ride the waves no more, she will still be an active service, as flagship to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the staff of the Naval Barracks will continue, as of old, to bear her name on their cap ribbons.

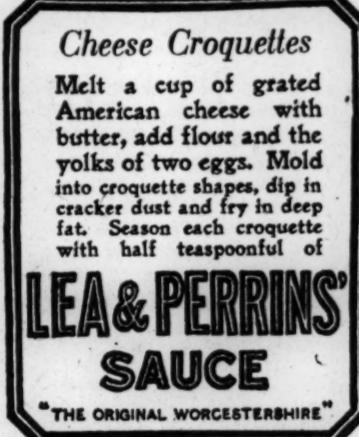
"A debutante with a fluttering heart entering upon her first season" was how Sir Robert Horne in his speech in Glasgow described his position when he was Minister for Finance in the late Government here. "When I went to the Exchequer," he said, "I had innumerable suitors, but I very soon found they were out, but my money. Now I am a widow without a dowry." Unlike some of the members of the present British Government he still has a seat in Parliament which may yet bring him his "dowry," for men of his caliber are scarce, and as a Unionist he may not improbably be invited to resume office. It is no secret that his presence would be a source of strength to the Cabinet which is now very weak in debating talent. Austen Chamberlain would be another desirable acquisition, but his terms are said to be more than Mr. Bonar Law is at present prepared to accept as they include the return to office of all the Conservative ministers who went out with Mr. Lloyd George.

According to the recently published statistics of occupations in London, one in every ten persons is engaged in "commerce and finance." The proportion of course, varies in the different areas. Chelsea for instance is slightly below the average with 95 per 1000, while Hampstead tops the tree with 179. Chelsea it appears, really is the favorite abode of artists but in regard to authors and actors it has to yield pride of place to Holborn. Hairdressers, one is interested to learn, chiefly reside in Stepney, where foreigners comprise some 15 per cent of the total population—by far the largest proportion for any part of London, in spite of the rival claims of Soho. Among the foreigners, Russians come first (in round numbers) 30,000, closely followed by Poles.

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March 26, 1923

Ruhr shortly to study labor conditions. He will not go to Russia, although he had desired to study labor conditions there. He explains that the invitation extended to American senators by the Soviet Government led him to believe that the visitors would be under Soviet observation at all times and that they would only see what the Soviets desired them to see. The suggestion of the Russian Government that it pay the expenses of such visits was naturally quite out of the question.

GREECE PURSES ECONOMY PROGRAM

Foreign Missions Reduced and Legations Canceled to Cut Down Country's Burden

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, March 27—The Greek Government pursues its program of strict economy. Twenty legations have been canceled abroad; Italian, French and English police, military and naval missions have been reduced, and certain continental and naval forces sup-

plied. Stress is laid on the valuable services rendered by the foreign missions in creating order out of the chaotic state of affairs, and regret is expressed in the Greek papers that the country under economic pressure loses their wise leadership. A few English officers are to stay behind to organize the police forces.

British Officer Interviewed

Admiral Smith, chief of the British naval mission, in an interview said:

"Having for a long time worked in this country, I can declare that we have done and behaved well. We are satisfied with and even enthusiastic about our relations with the Greeks. We loved all with whom we came in contact and were greatly esteemed by all. I leave Athens carrying with me the best impressions. A draft convention has been signed lately between the Greeks and the British capitalists, mostly Americans, to exploit the resources of Greece. Within a period of four months a final convention will be concluded. Greece is a great and unexploited source of wealth. Its rich resources and possibilities have not been appreciated, owing to the lack of capital and enterprising spirit.

"The Free State of Greece, which lately has assumed importance on account of the advantages it presents over coal, being easily freed of its gases and its pulverization renders its use more economical. Some 10 locations of Greek coal extensive tracts of lignite, the coal which are estimated at over 100,000,000 tons. A few years ago serious efforts were made by Mr. Spyrides, then Minister of National Economy, to attract American capitalists to enter into enterprises, but unfortunately the uncertainty of the political situation prevented them from getting to work.

Foreign Capital Welcomed

The Greek Government is disposed to welcome foreign enterprise, offering it most liberal terms.

American philanthropic work carried on in support of homeless thousands has raised America in the eyes of Greece and paved the way of American capital to work out the resources of Greece.

A Greek paper, after estimating at \$5,000,000,000 the fortune of Greeks established in the United States suggests that by a thorough systematic propaganda it is possible to raise a national loan of a considerable sum from their 500,000 compatriots and save the country from economic collapse.

JAPANESE DICT PROLOGUED

TOKYO, March 27 (By The Associated Press)—The Diet was prologued early today in the midst of a disturbance, precipitated by a motion of the opposition to impeach the Government.

Senator Spencer of Missouri, another new arrival, plans to visit the

IRISH DUTIES UPSET BRITISH SHIPPERS

Owners' Association Protests New Customs Fees—Motor Industry Perturbed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—The Steamship Owners' Association will meet at Liverpool today to protest against the Irish customs duties which come into force along the Ulster border and at all the South of Ireland ports on April 1. Similar meetings are to take place in other British shipping centers interested in Irish trade.

The British motor industry in the meanwhile is much perturbed, the view here being that the 33 1/3 per cent duty rendered enforceable by the Dail's action against British manufacturers of motor cars, must enable the American-made car to monopolize the South of Ireland market. President Coagrove's finance statement in the Dail today is awaited anxiously in this connection, especially in regard to the question of the possible Irish preferential treatment to goods of British origin, similar to that in force in Canada and Australia, though President Coagrove has hitherto held out small expectation of anything of the kind.

Free State Needs Money

Speaking in the Dail last Friday, he said that the Government must get the money from some source or other. They must either tax fairly all round or reduce their expenditure. Certain cars had borne a very heavy import duty for a considerable time, and as far as he knew they were able to pay it.

Others who had cars on which no duty had been paid had got great advantage, and he hoped that they would consider that.

The imposition of Irish duties on British goods cuts both ways, since not only must it increase the cost of living in Ireland, but it means also the automatic transfer to Great Britain of much of the revenue hitherto collected by the Irish Free State from manufacturing concerns operating in Dublin.

The sum here concerned runs annually into several million pounds, and it is an important factor in enabling the Free State Government to pay its way. This is because in the past, the excise payments, whatever their ultimate destination, have passed in the first instance into the coffers of the local administration, whereas from April 1, that large portion of them derived from the South of Ireland, liquor imported into Ulster and Great Britain will be collected in the form of import duties by the customs authorities, over which the Free State Government does not exercise control.

British Customs Ports

Yesterday particulars were published here of the establishment of British customs tariff effective upon goods which leave the Free State for the North. The Irish railway companies also notify that from April 1, detailed declarations will be required of the contents, value, quantity and final destinations of all consignments dispatched across the border whether liable to customs duty or not.

The need of the Free State Government for money to finance its extraordinary expenditure, both on military operations against the Republicans and for compensation to sufferers from the disturbances, has become so acute that other considerations have largely to give way to it. The problem of Free State loans, both internal and external to Ireland, here comes in, its solution depending largely upon the extent to which confidence in the

stability of the present Administration can be assured.

Recent arrivals here from Ireland take definitely a more hopeful view in this connection than has been the case for many months past, though a few of them are prepared to admit that the peace proposals put forward by the Archbishop of Cashel, of which so much is now hoped in Cork, have any very much greater prospect of adoption than those which have gone before.

RED SCHOOLHOUSE BILL NOT FAVORED

Connecticut Legislative Committee Advises Rejection of Educational Measures

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27—Educational measures which would cost the State \$250,000 in the next two years are unfavorably reported in the Connecticut Senate today by the legislative Committee on Appropriations.

Chief among the bills, rejection of which is recommended, is the much-mooted "little red schoolhouse bill," the passage of which would make a state appropriation of \$135,000 necessary during the coming fiscal period to pay what would be stipulated as the State's share of the cost of transporting elementary school pupils to graded schools. The bill received its nickname because of the original announcement of the State Board of Education that it was intended "to encourage the closing of one-room schools wherever practicable."

A proposal to change the Americanization statute, authorizing an increase by \$60,000 in the maximum allowance for educating non-English-speaking adults, was also adversely reported by the appropriations committee.

State aid for special classes for "educationally handicapped children" was not recommended, a bill which was unfavorably reported which would require the State to share with the towns the expense of maintaining such special classes. A new appropriation of \$80,000 in the State Board of Education budget this year would be necessary to carry out this project.

Following a trip of inspection to the new State Normal School plant in New Britain, the legislative Committee on Education is considering a reduction of a quarter million dollars from the \$550,000 requested for the erection of dormitory on the site. A bill will probably be favorably reported by the committee recommending an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose.

Instead of recommending \$40,000 for improvements to the heating plant at the State Normal School at Willimantic, the education committee will probably recommend about \$10,000.

NEW YORK BILL SEEKS TO SHIELD HOTEL MEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Legislation to compel guests of New York hotels to deposit furs, merchandise, bank notes, bonds, railroad tickets and other valuables, as well as money and jewels is urged in a telegram sent to the Legislature by the Hotel Association of New York City. The association points out that the present statute is unfair to hotel keepers, as thousands of dollars are paid out in over-valued theft claims.

A pending bill backed by the association would limit the liability of hotel keepers for such losses to \$150 when negligence was not proved, and \$300 when it was proved.

AUSTRIA'S REVIVAL TO BE CITED TO PROVE EFFICACY OF LEAGUE

Lord Robert Cecil to Furnish First-Hand Data on Association of Nations

By PREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, March 27—In welcoming Lord Robert Cecil, British statesman, Americans will greet one of the original patentees of the League of Nations. In a personal sense he is a member of the League. Ever since its organization, Lord Robert has represented the Union of South Africa at Geneva, having been appointed to the post by Gen. Jan Smuts, Premier of that British Dominion. Lord Robert and General Smuts were the chief British representatives on the Peace Conference which evolved the League of Nations at Paris in 1919. With Leon Bourgeois of France, they were the principal collaborators of Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House in the tortuous negotiations at American headquarters, out of which the League was born into a troubled world.

Some say Lord Robert saved the League. His famous biographer, "A Gentleman with a Duster," says in his "Mirrors of Downing Street": "He kept the idea of the League of Nations alive in an atmosphere that was charged with war. He prevented Paris from making a peace to end peace."

Lord Robert Cecil will not be long on American soil before he is found taking strong issue with George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Prof. Albert Einstein, of Germany. Both of those authorities have avowed within the last week that the League not only is a vital institution, but essential to the maintenance of an ordered civilization.

League of Nations Loan

He holds it is incessantly and practicably demonstrating its effectiveness. He believes that if the League had done nothing but salvage Austria—perhaps its outstanding achievement to date—alone would justify its existence.

Lord Robert played a leading rôle in the Austrian enterprise, which provides for a "League of Nations loan" of \$20,000,000 gold crowns (approximately \$110,000,000) to Austria during the next two years. An initial advance of \$17,000,000 is being made by British, Dutch, Swiss, French, Belgian and Swedish capitalists.

Lord Robert thinks the rescuing of Austria from impending collapse is an exhibition of international co-operation entitling the League to the world's full confidence.

Americans who are not "irreconcilable" on the League issue are certain to want first-hand information from him as to present-day British opinion. Until recent European developments, the League enjoyed general popularity among Britons. Politicians

of the Lloyd George-Bonar Law school were not as enthusiastic over it as advanced Liberals of the Asquith-Grey-Bryce type, but, broadly speaking, Britain believed in the League.

Then came French occupation of the Ruhr, the Poincaré Government's insistence that reparations could not be subjected to League considerations, and, finally, France's bid for the "supremacy of the air." The latter, Britain's newest bogey, conjures up a new and costly race in armaments, not unlike the old competition in sea-power with Germany. These things are causing British statesmen to wonder whether the League, after all, is anything but a shadowy bulwark for European peace. Lord Robert is used to heckling, from his long political career at home. He may be in for some stern League questionnaires in America.

Interesting Political Career

Son of a great Tory statesman, the late Marquess of Salisbury, whom he served as private secretary, Lord Robert is nominally a Conservative, but occupies almost a lonely position in the House of Commons. Once he made a gesture in the direction of Labor which made people think he was destined to be the aristocratic first Labor Prime Minister.

He left the Lloyd George Government toward the end of the war because he would not sanction disestablishment of the Welsh Church, even though its bishops were in agreement with the Government's plans. In 1918 Lord Robert was urged to become British Ambassador at Washington, but he was reluctant to abandon his domestic political career.

Lord Robert's war services were of eminent character. As Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Blockade, he was in direct contact with the United States during the delicate months of American neutrality. Walter Hines Page, Ambassador at London, paid high tribute to the skill and tact with which Lord Robert conducted negotiations often fraught with imminent danger to British-American peace.

Public men at Washington hope to have a chance of hearing him. At present his only known engagement for speaking is a private one—luncheon with Overseas Writers during the third week of April. Many of the members of that organization enjoyed his personal acquaintance during London and Paris war and peace days.

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Bideford Bridge Threatened by the Motor Char-a-bancs

SAD news it is that Bideford Bridge is in a serious state of decay, and that unless funds are forthcoming it will have to be replaced by a modern and possibly ugly structure. Every visitor to the west of England knows Bideford Bridge, which has been described as the gateway of North Cornwall, the land of Arthurian romance. There never was, and possibly never will be such a curious structure. Early in the fourteenth century the people of Devon and Cornwall realized the necessity of a bridge to take the place of an inconvenient ford across the River Torridge. Sir Theobald de Granville, one of the early lords of the manor, came to the aid of the townsfolk, but their efforts were unavailing, as no firm foundation for the piers could be found. In the nick of time, so the story goes, Sir Richard Gornard, or Gurney, dreamed that an angel showed him the one spot where a rock stood in the river, and thus the builders were enabled to make a start. Eventually a bridge nearly 700 feet long was erected, with 24 pointed arches. A curious feature of the bridge is that the arches vary very much in size. Tradition says that the little ones were given by the poor, and the large ones by the rich folk; but the probability is that the difference is due to the exigencies of throwing a bridge across an ever-shifting river bed. Tradition even today will tell you that Bideford Bridge is built on woolsacks; which means nothing more than that sacks of wool were given to defray the cost, or that a local tax on wool was levied for the bridge's upkeep.

At first Bideford Bridge was only wide enough for pack horses, but about 60 years ago it was widened by the addition of a cast-iron roadway, which the townsfolk took as an "im-

provement," and lovers of the picturesque as a desecration.

For nearly 600 years the bridge has been at work, bearing the pack horse, the stage wagon, and the mail coach, or schooled to the tramp of men passing to and fro in war. The bridge was almost Bideford itself, for Kingsley says that "as Edinburgh is Edinburgh by virtue of its castle, Rome Rome by virtue of its capitol, and Egypt Egypt by virtue of its pyramids, so is Bideford Bideford by virtue of its bridge."

But what neither the medieval builders nor even Kingsley foresaw was the coming of the motor char-a-bancs, which has gone pounding over its ancient foundations until they are in danger of being utterly destroyed. Engineers put the cost of repairs and reconstruction at £30,000. The Bridge Trust has spent all the money it has, and the Charity Commissioners forbid their breaking into their capital. The Devon County Council are willing to put down £7000 toward saving the bridge and the Ministry of Transport are ready to do the same, providing that the Bideford Town Council will do their share. There ought to be no difficulty there about that, but will it be believed that the Bideford Council repudiate any liability to maintain the bridge? It is as bad as though Edinburgh flung its castle into the sea, or London repudiated St. Paul's. There the matter rests at present, but it cannot remain so, for "Sumer is i-cumen in," as the old English song says, and the motor char-a-bancs will soon be pounding again over Bideford Bridge. What is to be done? If everything else fails, we would suggest a world-wide subscription from every reader of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" He spent 12 months at Bideford while he was writing it, living Elizabethan books, "among such grand, beautiful, silent men," and the saving of the bridge would be a fitting tribute to his memory.

The Cub and the Editor Make the Same Decision

THE editor-in-chief swung around in his shabby swivel chair and confronted the cub reporter with an appraising, whimsical look. The cub had described it as the look that sized you up and dressed you down at the same time.

"Got a chance to sell automobiles?" echoed the chief. "Lots more money you're getting with us? Well, you know I like your work. But you want to look out for yourself. Do what you think's right, do you?"

The reporter wheedled. "I'd rather do newspaper work. But, of course, I would like the money."

"Of course you would. Nothing to this newspaper game. Look at me. Been at it for 30 years. In for it now. Too old to change. Nobody comin' round to offer me another job. Eternally spoiled for anything else."

"Oh, if I could ever get where you are—"

The Grind of It

"Aw, there's simply nothing to it," growled the editor. "Thankless grind. I go down the street waiting for other folks to speak first. Never know when I've offended somebody. Never know when my best friend's going to turn on me for something I've put in the paper. Always expecting to be jumped on. Part of the job. Never much money in it, and often it sucks a man empty and throws him out peniless and done for. But I—well, I can't advise you. Do what you think best. Everybody has to decide those things for himself."

"Thank you, sir. I'll think it over." The editor turned and looked at the sooty sparrows quarreling on the ledge outside his window. It was one of those days after things have gone wrong and the result is unbearable to the man whose copy has been maltreated. A pied line in the leading editorial. A typographical error in one of the main headlines. Things that make a man feel futile, a man who takes pride in his work.

The editor chewed his finger nails, a 30-year-old habit, and felt that he ought to go and tell the cub reporter to grab that automobile job and get away from a newspaper office while he could. But he didn't go. He sat staring at the sparrows without seeing them, at the ridge of snow on the shady side of the chimney, at the street cleaners and the crowd milling around in the slush below.

As he had said, he liked having the reporter around. Many men came and went, impressing him vaguely. But this young reporter had appealed to him at once.

Hallings of the Public

"Clever writer," mused the editor, swinging back to his desk. Yet it was not the boy's cleverness that was his greatest attraction. The editor knew that. It was a kindred sympathy and understanding that seemed to flame up between them. It was the sense of a mutual response to the romance of a

newspaper office. It was this that kept the chief from going out to the city room and saying definitely that his advice would be to take the other job. It was this response, sentimental, the editor sometimes called it, which pulled him up from the slough of despair, where he was plunged by the stupidity of printers. It was this which buoyed him along over the railings of irate subscribers, of outraged politicians, of condemning moralists, of every Tom, Dick and Harry who read the paper and found fault with the editor.

"I'd Feel Queer Out of This Old Chair"

The editor would join him in the enterprise he was sure of a good thing for both of them. It would mean giving up the paper? "Well, yes. But then the money. Benton was the richest man in town. He and the editor had been boys together. He made it clear that it would mean double the income that the editor received from the paper.

"I sure appreciate it, Jim," said the editor.

"I wouldn't duplicate the offer to any other man alive."

"I appreciate it, but I—I'd feel queer out of this chair—out of the whole blamed harness, you know."

"Well, think it over, of course."

"Thanks, Jim. I'll do that. Looks as if I was a fool if I don't take it, eh? Well, I'll let you know in morning."

The Taste and Color of Life

As Benton went out the editor turned back to his window. Downstairs the presses were rumbling. The rattle of typewriters came dimly from the city room, the click of telephone instruments. The editor heard it all vaguely. He was reviewing sketchily his 30 years in the news-

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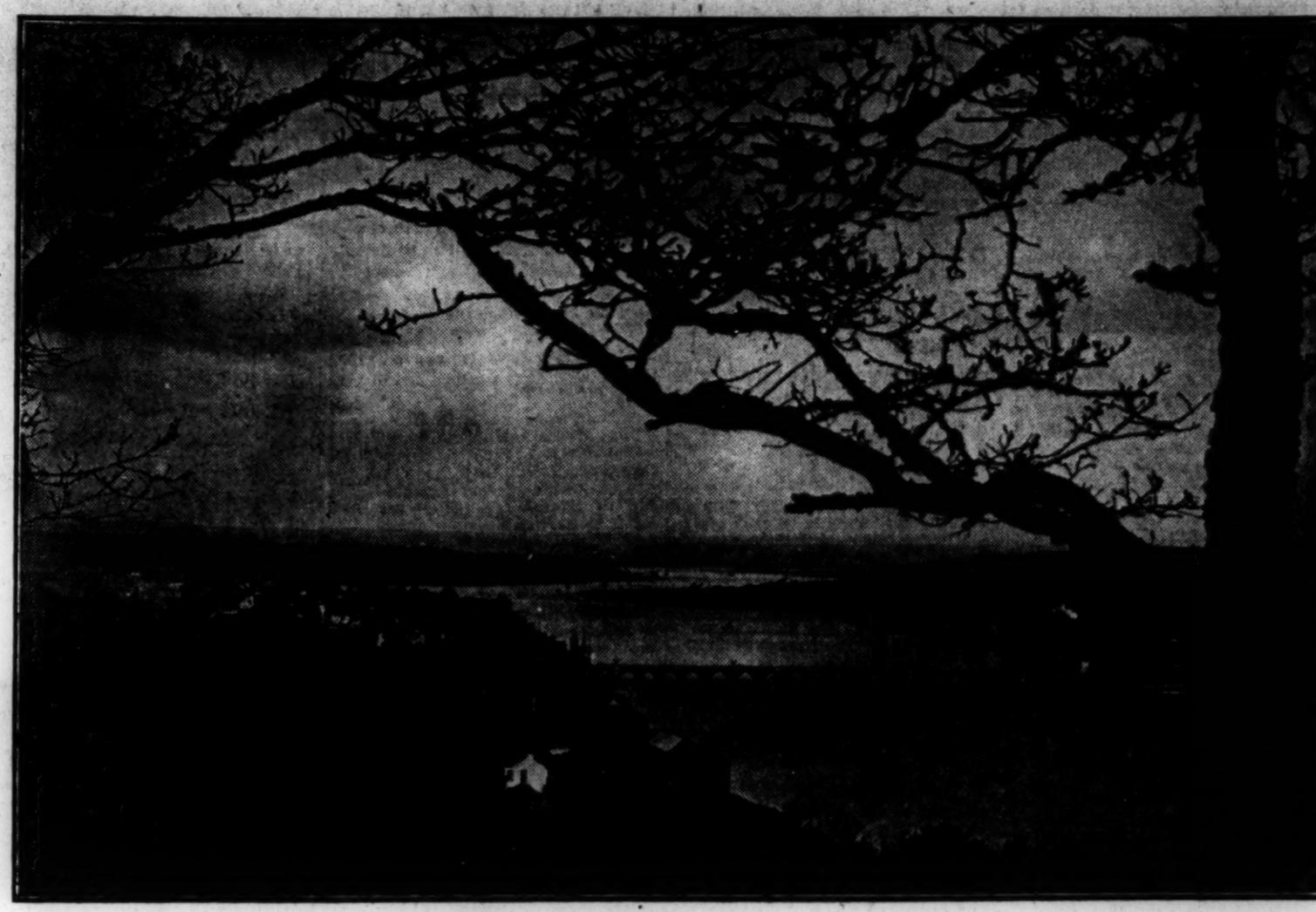
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The Gateway of North Cornwall, the Land of Arthurian Romance

Photograph © W. H. Puddicombe, Bideford

the age of the editor, but his face was heavier. Not fleshy, exactly, but solid and poised and self-controlled. He looked older, though he had none of the lines that pulled the editor's face into sensitive frowns and smiles. He had a business proposition to make, and he was brief and to the point. If

paper office. Cub, star, city editor, assistant editor, and finally editor-in-chief. Striking scenes flashed out of the whirling cinema of memory, raw, crude bits of life that had shaken him and left him cynical. Fine, unexpected nobility, courage, cowardice, cunning. He had seen them all. And still they flowed on about him. The taste and color and pulse of life—human interest, the reporters called it.

Somebody knocked on the editor's door and threw in a paper wet from the press. The editor ran through it and saw that the printers had "waked up and set type with some regard for sense." The news stories were crisp and well written; the make-up, attractive. That was really a strong editorial lead.

The editor snapped the lid on his

paste-pot, pulled down his desk cover, and took his hat off the hook. As he went out he stopped at the city editor's desk. "That's a good story that young cub turned in. We might push him up a little, don't you think?"

"Yes, sir. Fine story; good man. Born reporter if there ever was one."

As the editor went out to the elevator he turned suddenly and saluted the solemn, wistful-eyed reporter.

"I—I just want to tell you. I—I've

decided to stay."

"Good for you," said the editor. "So have I. That is, I've decided it may not be such bad thing for you. You're young yet. Funny how the

thing gets you, eh?"

The editor walked on to the elevator, and then turned suddenly and saluted the solemn, wistful-eyed reporter.

had recounted to him by eye witnesses, the marvels he describes. Tut-ankh-amen, Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty, containing such a mass of furniture, jewelry, and artistic work, as has never before illuminated a period so remote, has not only naturally revived general interest in Egyptian history as a whole, but has recalled a character who was the center and mainspring of one of the most extraordinary, though brief, mental and spiritual revolutions known to history.

Imagination almost reels in the effort to grasp the age of these things now being brought to light, but it is certain that they must have been already buried away 200 or 300 years before Homer wrote of the glories and wonders of the palaces of his day, and his descriptions need no longer be considered as flights of imagination, for he probably had seen, or

imagined almost real.

"I appreciate it, but I—I'd feel queer out of this chair—out of the whole blamed harness, you know."

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' FARM CLUBS TRAIN FUTURE AGRICULTURISTS

Efficient Producing and Marketing Taught to Children
Insure Correct Management—Organizations Successful

By GEORGE T. ODELL

CHICAGO, March 27—For 75 years American farmers have been organizing, disbanding and organizing again. Some of these organizations, like the Grange, have existed for a quarter of a century, but in the meantime many others have faded and passed away. The American Farm Bureau Federation is three years old. It sprang into being as the result of economic conditions following the war. Because it promised much, farmers all over the country eagerly enrolled. As J. W. Coverdale, executive secretary of the federation, truly says: "Farm organization is a result of oppression upon agriculture."

The American Farm Bureau Federation is composed of state farm bureaux, which in turn are subdivided into county, township, and even school districts units. It has had its trials and tribulations, and it will not be stretching the truth to say that the present hour is the darkest in its brief history, but already a new dawn encroaches upon the shadows. It rests largely with the farmers themselves to make this organization the potent factor in the amelioration of agriculture which its proponents intended it to be. The latest reports show about 850,000 paid-up members in the state organizations, and a somewhat larger number in the county units. Nominally there are about 1,500 out of the 2,500 agricultural counties of the United States organized, but it must be admitted that in some of them enthusiasm is at low ebb.

But after all is said and done, the good that has been accomplished by the American Farm Bureau Federation can be measured in inverse ratio to the difficulties that have been encountered. And those difficulties, which were more or less thrust upon them by the innumerable demands growing out of the catastrophic conditions which have beset American agriculture during the last three years have given a new strength of purpose and a clearer vision to the men and women who have taken up the burden of putting this farmers' organization on a sound and permanent basis. A million new members who will stick is the goal which they have set for themselves.

Building for the Future

The aims which the American Farm Bureau Federation has set out to accomplish cannot be reached in a day. Fifteen years—nay, a quarter of a century, even—would not be too long to achieve the benefits which the present directing force intends to bring to the farmers. Circumstances compelled them to scatter their forces in the first years, but now their purpose is to consolidate upon a few of the more important projects. During the coming year the executive committee and the board have decided that the maximum of effort must be put forth to develop co-operative marketing of farm commodities.

The foundation upon which the present directing force purports to erect the edifice is education and education that will be brought to the doorstep of every farm family in the United States. Their distinct aim is to preserve the family unit as the fundamental basis of American agriculture. But to educate one must have knowledge and so the directors of the federation have included research and investigation as part of their foundation. "It is our thought," said Mr. Coverdale, "actually to get a service line of communication established whereby the community can come clear up through to the national organization, or the national can go back to the individual."

So much for the foundation and the edifice, which must be built slowly, block upon block, but in the meantime the federation has been performing some services for the farmers which they have needed badly. The legislative office in Washington has been constantly in touch with the "farm bloc" in Congress, helping to draft the bills which that group has sought to have enacted. It appears, however, that the directing powers of this organization are not especially enamored with the "bloc" method of obtaining legislation, for J. R. Howard, for three years president of the federation, said: "I deplore a condition whereby a bloc or faction in government becomes a necessity. The question now is not the passing of legislation by the farm bloc. It is rather a question of controlling the bloc. We appreciate the sincerity of their purpose, but the job now is sifting out that which is not economically sound for the welfare of the whole country and preventing its being passed. We are up to a campaign of law prevention more than a campaign of law passage."

Many Services Offered

The list of things which the American Farm Bureau Federation has undertaken is long. Organization work was conducted last year in 20 states, and although, as I have pointed out, the membership has not been increased, it has been strengthened greatly by the weeding-out process, and the whole organization has been put on a firmer basis by bettering the financial condition of the county and state units. The department of information includes a news service that operates day and night, with bulletins to the farmers and "releases" to the country and city press. There is even a motion picture division, and by an arrangement with a broadcasting station in Chicago, farm bureau news is delivered by radio to those who have the necessary receiving apparatus.

The federation has fathered one ill-fated enterprise—the United States

mittled headed by E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture, and has headquarters in Chicago in charge of G. L. Noble, executive secretary.

There are corn clubs, pig clubs, calf and beef clubs, and poultry clubs for both boys and girls. There are canning clubs and dairy clubs, sheep clubs and bee clubs as well. The sole object is to train the sons and daughters of farmers in the things that will make for prosperity and contentment on the farms. During the last year 20,000 exhibitions were held of the work of these boys and girls. Prizes of more than \$750,000 were distributed. Members of these clubs produced over \$7,000,000 worth of products at a cost of \$4,500,000. Many of the members have earned enough to put themselves through college, thousands have established bank accounts, and the banks themselves have lent over \$2,000,000 to club members for production purposes.

Farmers Follow Improved Methods

But one of the most important features of all is that farmers, seeing the achievements of their sons and daughters in more profitable farming on a small scale, have themselves become converted to improved methods and are applying them.

The club boys and girls are taught by demonstration. That is the method best suited for impressing them. They are admitted between the ages of 10 and 20, and there are approximately 11,000,000 eligible young persons on the farms of America today. Ninety per cent of the farmers in this country come from the ranks of farmers' children. The Federal Government contributes practically nothing to the support of this work, which is being carried on almost entirely by private subscriptions. Mr. Meredith himself has given \$100,000 to this work.

"As an example of the influence that is being brought to bear to improve the methods employed, boys and girls of 26 states grew an average of 170 bushels of potatoes per acre, while the average for the same states, for the same year, for all potato production, was 115 bushels," said Mr. Noble.

Daine Malster was the state champion for Ohio of the baby club work in 1921. He was 15 years old, and had only been in club work two years, yet he had accumulated \$1500 worth of stock and had bonds and other assets, making him worth \$2250. He began with a calf.

"There is no more helpful movement in agriculture today than the Boys' and Girls' Club Work," said Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and himself a farmer on an extensive scale. "The trouble has been that we have never begun the teaching of important subjects to the farm folk soon enough. Farming is like any other occupation; nothing but hard work and knowledge will win in it."

Mr. Hopkins said: "When not less than 3,000,000 farm boys and girls are in club work and are provided for on a permanent basis, will the function of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work be accomplished."

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR DEFEATS OPPONENTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—Viscountess Astor, by a majority of 30 to 17, defeated the first of a long series of wrecking amendments put forward in the committee stage in Parliament here today, to her bill to prevent the sale of all intoxicants to young people under 18.

This amendment endeavored to restrict the application of the measure to spirits, thereby leaving beer and all other intoxicants free to be sold to young people. Its defeat is an encouraging sign, though it is only the beginning of what promises to be a long and arduous struggle.

DR. AMES TO SPEAK IN ENGLAND

BALTIMORE, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Joseph Sweetman Ames, professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the Wilbur Wright lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society of England on May 31. Dr. Ames is a member of the United States National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

These clubs are entirely community affairs, with keen spirit of rivalry between them. In 1914 they had a total membership of 23,000, whereas now there are 600,000 members in the United States and leaders at every agricultural college. The man who originated that idea was J. N. Hopkins of Iowa, and for a number of years he conducted the work alone. Now it is in the hands of a voluntary committee.

All over rural America one is beginning to see such signs as "John Doe & Sons" painted on the barns. The boys' and girls' club work is the force that is putting the sons and daughters into this agricultural partnership with their fathers. This is not an activity of the American Farm Bureau Federation, but it has the hearty approval and support of that organization. A good many years ago a man was living in Arkansas, a temporary exile from his home, and he had the idea that the way to insure the improved methods of farming that are absolutely essential to prosperity in a growing country like the United States was to stimulate the youth of America to greater initiative. Out of that idea grew the first boys' and girls' clubs.

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CENTRAL AMERICA UNIFIED AT PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, who pleaded that the nations work together through their representatives at the congress to remove all causes for distrust and hatred and seek a road to true friendship and good faith. The statement follows:

"I am with the deepest regret that I have found it impossible, in accordance with the courteous invitation of the Government of Costa Rica, to attend the opening of the fifth Pan-American Conference, and I desire to extend my most cordial greetings to the representatives of the republics of the western hemisphere who have assembled on this auspicious occasion."

Farmers Follow Improved Methods

At one of the most important features of all is that farmers, seeing the achievements of their sons and daughters in more profitable farming on a small scale, have themselves become converted to improved methods and are applying them.

Present Experiences, Reinforcing the Lessons of History, Cause Fresh Recognition of the Futility of mere formal armament in the absence of good will, and however important may be the special interests of the various republics, the permanent value of the conference lies in the fact that here are generated powerful currents of mutual understanding and friendly interest supplying the motive power through which any remnants of suspicion and distrust may be removed and the injurious influences of earlier antagonisms may be overcome."

Conserve Common Interests

All problems find solution among those who desire to be friendly and just, and the present imperative demand of civilization itself is that nations shall set themselves, with all the resources of their intelligence and skill, to the elimination of sources of controversy, and shall earnestly and diligently seek for their manifold ills, the cures which can only be found in friendship and good faith."

This conference of American republics it is sought not only to buttress the foundations of amity, but to take full advantage of its opportunities. Our intimate economic relations require mutual adjustment and with our future relations, as far as possible, the conviction which has led to these gatherings is that of a distinct community of interest among the republics of this hemisphere. It is no prejudice to other interests wisely to conserve our own. These republics each privately and independently voice the sentiment which is the essence of Pan-Americanism—the sentiment of mutually beneficial co-operation."

There are happily no controversies among us that cannot be settled by the principles of reason. No interest is so strong which would prevent agreement. There is no nation among us which entertains any ambition which runs counter to the aspirations of our free peoples. We rejoice in an expanding life; we are each proud of our traditions and achievements; we all desire the development of resources, increased facilities of education, and the improvement of the common lot of humanity. This conference means the practical direction of our material and spiritual forces to gain for all the American republics the prosperity which comes from friendly collaboration, of states secure in their recognized equality, in their mutual respect and in the supremacy of justice.

I trust that our labors may have the happiest results.

Henry P. Fletcher, head of the American delegation, has made the following designations of Americans on committees:

Political: Frank E. Kellogg, Mr. Fletcher and Dr. L. S. Rowe.

Judicial: Atlee Pomerene, Mr. Kellogg and Willard Saulsbury.

Hygiene: Frank C. Partridge, Dr. Dr.

SCHOLARSHIPS EXTENDED

BALTIMORE, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—The District of Columbia, heretofore excluded from the scholarship provisions of the Cecil Rhodes foundation for study at Oxford, has been provided for by the trustees of the Rhodes foundation. The new scholarship will be given to students of the fall of 1924. The matter was adjusted by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary of the Rhodes trustees.

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**EDUCATORS TO CONFER
ON FOREIGN SERVICE**

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27 (Special Correspondence)—In the interest of educational preparation for foreign service being promoted by the United States Bureau of Education, the bureau will hold a luncheon-conference on that subject in connection with the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in this city May 3-4.

It will be conducted by Dr. Glen Lewis Swiggett, specialist in commercial education for the bureau and chairman of the committee of 15 under whose guidance that study is being developed. The luncheon is to be given at the St. Charles Hotel immediately preceding the opening of the convention.

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LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN J. FLINN, C. S.

John J. Flinn, C. S., of Evanston, Ill., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science on Monday evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by John Randall Dunn, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

The members of The Mother Church always joyfully and heartily welcome their friends and neighbors to a lecture on Christian Science, for they are assured—knowing that God is no respecter of persons—that the blessings which have come to them through this Christly teaching, can come to each and every one who is willing to lay aside his prejudices and receive into a teachable heart this healing message.

The speaker of the evening is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Church, and has chosen for his subject, "Christian Science. A Positive Faith." It is now my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. John J. Flinn, C. S., of Evanston, Illinois.

The lecturer spoke as follows:

Those headed through the writings and teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, or through the understanding and demonstration of her students, to those headed, as was I, when everything else had failed, when even the last faint glimmer of material hope had fled—Christian Science is no mere pleasing abstraction, attractive philosophy, or beautiful idealism, but, rather, an immense fact, something serviceable, available, within one's reach, always dependable in times of uncertainty and trouble, and never more so than in moments of greatest need.

I am going to assume that those present who are not of the faith we profess, are here, nevertheless, with the good purpose of learning, in so far as I may be able to present so great a subject in so brief a space of time, why I and tens of thousands like me, in all parts of the globe, have accepted this faith. I am going to assume that non-Scientists are here with the worthy purpose of learning to what extent all that they have heard, disparaging, or commendatory, of Christian Science, be it much or little—all that they have heard of its Discoverer and Founder, of its tenets, its doctrines, its demonstrations, of the character and intelligence of its membership, is true or false.

This is unquestionably a trying age, an age that is putting to the test the integrity of human morality, the stability of human progress. The very best in men and in women is summoned, as never before in modern times, to rally to the protection and preservation of the good achieved through centuries of earnest and decided effort.

Christian Science, which never bends to reaction, nor stoops to pessimism, is not fearful regarding the ultimate outcome of any contest between truth and error, between good and evil, for it knows that God reigns; but, being practical, neither is it oblivious of, nor indifferent to, the obligations which present or passing conditions involve.

A Time of Unusual Obligations

We are living in a time when obligations of an unusual nature must be dealt with; in a time which calls for the putting aside of narrow, petty, parochial views, that we may fix our attention upon those things which lie within the range of an enlarged vision; we are living in an epoch when not to think positively, broadly, deeply, and, above all, scientifically and spiritually, is not to think adequately or rightly of the problems confronting humanity today.

There is so much popular discontent, so much distrust, so much dissatisfaction, so much disturbance of thought, nationally and internationally—so much of rebellious sentiment and expression in quarters where one might naturally look for orderliness and conservatism; and, more important and more startling than all of these, there is so strong a tendency toward insubordination, lawlessness, immorality, and crime, that the need of a strong current of counteracting influence, flowing outward from a spiritual source, is felt deeply by all intelligent observers.

It is seen very clearly not only that this influence, to be effective, must be spiritual, but also that it must come through channels other than those through which religious instruction has been flowing, and, apparently, flowing aimlessly, during many generations. Leading clerics of the orthodox school in Europe and America have reached the point of confessing that what they denominate as the "Church" has lost its hold upon the masses, and much of their effort is now directed toward regaining, if possible, the confidence which they concede has been lost. It is frankly admitted in the orthodox pulpit, that the "Church," so called, has practically failed in these latter days to cope with problems of greatest concern to the human race. It is openly asserted by theological dignitaries that the "Church," as administered today, has proved to be powerless in the matter of stemming the tide of irreverence, irreligion, agnosticism, infidelity and atheism.

Concession to Error

Now, to confess that evil is more powerful than good, that morality cannot measure strength with immorality, that virtue must give way before vice,—that Truth is, or can be, crushed by error,—considered even aside from religion, and as a purely ethical proposition—is to assume that civilization, as developed through two thousand years of Christianity, is a failure, and that the human race is reverting to paganism and barbarity. Viewed from a religious standpoint, such a proposition is preposterous and unthinkable, since it involves the presumption that there is a power greater than God, good, in the universe—a power more potent than omnipotence.

Christian Science makes no concession to error in any of its phases, forms, or manifestations. It does not admit the reality of evil. It recognizes no power in the universe but God, good. In the midst of doubt, anxiety, alarm, fear, want of confidence in church or pulpit leadership, Christian Science holds steadfastly to

the conviction, that since man is God's child, the reflection and image and likeness of God, he cannot be separated from his creator, deprived of his spiritual inheritance by any human belief, used as a football by chance, subjected to material mutation, or rendered helpless in the presence of sin, sickness, discord, disease, or death.

Christian Science is not at all a blind belief. It is not a theological experiment, not a conjectural creed.

It is not based upon legend, tradition, superstition, or fear of future punishment; it is a demonstrable faith that proves with mathematical clearness and certainty, to capable and honest investigators, its claim as a Christian Science is an understanding of infinite intelligence, and of man's relationship to the Supreme Being, omnipresent, omniscient, and omnipotent divine Mind.

It is an apprehension and understanding of God which admits of no limitation, question nor doubt, with regard to His all-seeing wisdom, His all-inclusive power, His all-embracing love. It is living the conviction that God made everything that was made; that He made everything good; that all of His creations reflect Him, and, therefore, that nothing unlike Him, infinite good, can be real. It is an absolute acknowledgment and a positive assertion, supported by living truth, that the God of the Bible—our God—governs and controls the universe and all that it contains, visible and invisible, including man, and that there is none other beside Him.

A Neglected or Ignored Duty

It is always difficult, sometimes impossible, to follow the arguments of those good Christian people who feel it to be their duty to attack Christian Science, or to follow the reasoning upon which their arguments are based. The remarkable thing is that so few of them, in view of all that they are learning in these times regarding the failure of orthodox doctrines and teachings to meet the present and urgent needs of the people, are able to see that the healing of the sick, suffering, and sorrowful, no matter how long neglected or unemployed, is one of the most important functions of the Christian religion, and that there can be no human reservations, restrictions, nor limitations when man is leaving upon the shoulders of his God, and loving of God. These good people profess unquestioning allegiance to the New Testament, an absolute loyalty to the words and works of Christ Jesus, yet they find fault with Christian Science because it brings these words and works down to the twentieth century, and makes them as actual and as useful to the men, women, and children of our day, as they were to men, women, and children in the time of the Galilean Prophet.

Truth admits of no conditional expression nor acceptance. That which is almost, or nearly, or partly true, is not true. Christian Science is truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Here it takes its stand. It abhors loose thinking, loose reasoning, and loose talking; it is in as little need of patronizing commendation, as it is of patronizing apology. Inasmuch as it is based upon divine Principle, nothing short of admission of its absolute truth will satisfy. This is why it is so frequently called upon to correct well-meaning but mistaken remarks by those who think they are speaking kindly of it.

Take, for instance, statements of many doctors of divinity and many doctors of medicine, than whom, as a rule, there are no more conscientious men in the world. It is no uncommon thing to have them concede a great deal to Christian Science. Some of them go so far as to admit openly that Christian Science has real merit; others, that its right to recognition as a protective and healing agency has been established; others recall instances, occurring among their friends, even in their own families, where Christian Science has brought about physical, mental, moral, and spiritual results of a remarkable nature; still others advise certain of their patients, whose cases have resisted medical treatment, to "try Christian Science." There are pastors of orthodox churches and practitioners of medicine, not a thousand miles from here, who frankly tell those sitting under them in church, and those who visit them for advice, that what people need is more Christian Science in their daily lives. Yet, nearly always, these acknowledgments are made, and these endorsements are voiced, with some qualification. Christian Science is all right, they say, when it does not go too far. They would not like to be caught saying that mathematical science is all right when its practice is not carried to excess.

Uncompromising for the Truth

Four thousand years of materialistic training in the medical calling might account somewhat for the stubbornness with which doctors cling to materia medica; but two thousand years of training in Christianity, the Founder of which never used a drug in healing, should have been sufficient, one would think, to have weaned the clergy from the pharmacopeia and dependence upon the prescription tablet. It is a deplorable fact that ministers of the orthodox churches, ordained to practice the Christian faith, stop far short of doing so, in that they neglect or ignore the injunction of the Master to his disciples and to all who should follow in his footsteps to heal the sick; and it is even more deplorable, that, failing in the observance and performance of a plain duty themselves, they question and attempt to belittle, the demonstrations of those who, through full observance of the commands of Christ Jesus, actually repeat in very large and growing measure his marvelous works.

In undertaking to divide and thereby to evade, a great and a sacred duty, these ministers have reserved to themselves care of the sinners, while relegating to the doctors responsibility for the care of the sick. Is it necessary to dwell in any detail upon the results of this peculiar arrangement?

In dealing with recognized so-called physical laws, or with what are called physical phenomena, neither doctors of divinity nor doctors of medicine hesitate to accept the scientific truth. That is, they do not question the law

of gravitation, the law that controls the diurnal revolution of the earth, the law that regulates the orderly motion of the planets, or the basic laws that determine the rise and fall of the tides. They accept unqualifiedly the law of mathematics. How much less should they question, or attempt to limit, the operation of divine Principle, which predicated the omnipotence of the Maker of all law!

Ministers of the gospel, in particular, should be more careful in any criticism which they may pass upon Christian Science, since Christian Scientists are simply putting into practice, what all the orthodox Christian churches have been openly professing, preaching, and teaching through the centuries—the ability and willingness of God to help those who put all their trust in Him. Christian Science means trust—unlimited, absolute trust in God.

Christian Science a Positive Faith

Christian science is a positive, and, in its attitude toward scholastic theology, a radical faith. As its Discoverer and Founder never deviated from Principle to win the favor or to avoid the censure of those bound up with other religious doctrines, neither do her loyal students and followers make concession of any kind either to popular or so-called scholarly beliefs in the reality of matter. They stand firmly, immovably, upon "the scientific statement of being," found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 463).

Now, Christian Science is true from the first to the last word of this fundamental declaration, from the first to the last word of our textbook. Let it be borne in upon the thought of every one present that there is no room nor place for compromise here.

If Christian Science be not in absolute line with one invariable, immutable Principle at all points, then, to use the words of Paul, "In our preaching vain," and, moreover, to paraphrase slightly the language of that great apostle, we who have accepted Christian Science are the most hopeless and most miserable of people. To go further, if further it would seem possible to go, if Christian Science is not altogether true, if the healing power of the Christ be not present yesterday, to-day, and forever—if the Christ be not risen—if spiritual regeneration be not within the reach of suffering humanity to-day, through a higher understanding of divine law, then, we who have been proclaiming our healing in Christian Science from the very households—we who feel that we have been restored in Christian Science to health, peace, and happiness—are either duped by the greatest of all illusions, or we are false witnesses. But who who have been healed in Christian Science—we who have been healed slowly or healed instantaneously, but in either case, healed permanently—and we who have practiced Christian Science in the healing of others—who have seen in our own and in the lives of those about us, unmistakable manifestations of the Immanuel, or God with us—know from experience, observation, and demonstration, that when the Principle of Christian Science is intelligently, honestly, and scientifically employed, it never fails;

it cannot fail.

Unassassable Propositions

There can be no questioning the logic of Mrs. Eddy's propositions in Science and Health that the impossible never happens, and that "whatever blesses one, blesses all" (Science and Health, p. 206). Most of us have learned in our own experience that Truth manifested radiates beyond the bounds of our vision, even beyond the bounds of our imagination. Our reasoning faculties teach us, even if our spiritual intuition be dull, that if Christian Science heals in one instance through the intelligent application of divine Principle, no limitations or boundaries are to say that in no other class or denomination of professed religionists is the Bible esteemed more highly or studied more regularly, closely, earnestly, or intelligently, than it is among Christian Scientists. The Christian Science textbook, Science and Health, is an exposition of the Bible, a "Key to the Scriptures," and as such, it has already unlocked the doors of the "Scriptures" for millions, as it shall unlock for countless millions to come, inexhaustible treasures of spiritual wisdom and understanding.

Truth Spurned by Orthodoxy

Christian and orthodox in her environment through childhood, girlhood, and young womanhood; Christian and orthodox in research and thought throughout her long years of study to fit herself for the work to which she had been called, Mrs. Eddy was moved by no impulse to overturn the faith of her Puritan ancestors, but, rather, to buttress it with the supports which it lacked and which, she intuitively felt, were obtainable through a higher and holier understanding of the Scriptures.

It was her fond and cherished hope that the established Protestant churches, at least, might be led to investigate intelligently her discovery, and to accept the proofs which she was prepared to offer in support of the philosophy to which this discovery inevitably pointed; and it was only when her advances were rejected, and even spurned, in quarters where they should have been welcomed, that she had recourse to another vehicle for the dissemination of the truth that had been revealed to her.

If Mary Baker Eddy had not achieved in other ways the highest human recognition that can be accorded a woman; if cold contention or a studied and nurtured prejudice would deny her the exalted place she has won in the world as the greatest of its reformers since the Nazarene, the liberal and enlightened thought of mankind would, nevertheless, inevitably award her a place in the temple of fame for the service she has rendered the cause of religious freedom.

The Christian Science Manual alone will stand as a perpetual monument to the inspired wisdom of Mary Baker Eddy. Only recently has it impelled one of the most remarkable legal decisions in support of religious immunity from civil interference, ever handed down by a court of supreme jurisdiction in the United States or in any other country.

It has taken centuries to bring about the separation of Church and

State, even in the degree to which this divortement is at present recognized and enforced. The Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, written by Mary Baker Eddy, is destined to become a model for legislation in all countries desirous of protecting religion from state regulation or political meddling.

Testimony at First Hand

Lawyers, I believe, will agree with me that there is nothing in the line of testimony that goes further with court or with jury than that which comes freely and at first hand. It was this testimony that gave strength to the preaching of the Apostle Paul—that down to our time gives so much weight to his epistles. Christian Scientists do not feel hurt nor offended when the right of their revered Leader to so much recognition and gratitude is questioned, for they attribute such criticism to lack of understanding of the facts. They would rather, indeed, come into personal contact with the vigorous, robust, outspoken, honest doubter, than with one who is over-ready to accept superficially everything that is offered, without looking for proof, and without proper consideration or investigation.

The more questions an honest and earnest inquirer asks in Christian Science, the more proof he demands; the more determined he is to "find out for himself," the more promising convert and better church member and worker he becomes eventually. Christian Science is never attacked by those who have studied it intelligently, come into personal contact with the vigorous, robust, outspoken, honest doubter, than with one who is over-ready to accept superficially everything that is offered, without looking for proof, and without proper consideration or investigation.

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IRELAND TO HAVE CUSTOMS BARRIER

Free State Government Brings Up Matter of Frontier Between Divisions of Island

By MAJOR C. J. C. STREET
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5.—The question of the frontier between Northern and Southern Ireland is once more brought into prominence by the decision of the Free State Government to establish a customs barrier between the two divisions of the island.

The Treaty of December, 1921, contained a provision that a boundary commission was to be established, charged with the duty of examining and if necessary rectifying the border, as soon as Ulster should signify her intention of contracting out of her inclusion under the other terms of the treaty. This clause has been allowed to remain in abeyance, with the tacit consent of the three parties concerned.

Flaw Discovered in Act

It is now reported that a way out of the difficulty of abandoning the commission for good in the face of the provisions of the treaty has been found, through what is best described as a legal fiction. A flaw has been discovered by the law officers of the Crown in the act which gave effect to the treaty, so it is said, and that flaw renders the setting up of the commission an unconstitutional act. This is not perhaps the most brilliant way to escape a difficulty, but if all parties are content, the end may be taken as being in this case more important than the means.

But in Ireland we are growing accustomed to a new difficulty arising as soon as the previous one has been removed. The Free State Government's step in establishing a customs barrier along the frontier as it stands cannot be regarded as anything but unfortunate. Any emphasis of the existence of dissimilarities and differences between North and South is a retrograde step. Since Ulster has shown its intention of taking firm measures to deal with outbreaks on the frontier, the populations on either side of that frontier have lived in comparative amity. A customs barrier can have no other effect than to reverse this process.

Customs Barrier Disastrous

Of the economic effects of such a barrier one can only say that they must prove disastrous. For instance, County Donegal, which is included within the territory of the Free State, is geographically and economically a part of Ulster, to which province it always belonged until the act of 1920. It is connected with the Free State by a narrow strip, through which runs no railway and only an indifferent road. Railway traffic between Donegal and the remaining counties of the Free State must pass through Ulster territory, that is they must cross the

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customs barrier twice. The county of Donegal depends for practically everything it consumes on Ulster, and finds there its natural market for its produce. In this district, at all events, the establishment of a customs barrier is directly contrary to all economic laws.

Much the same conditions obtain on the remainder of the border. Although only 10 per cent of Ulster's exports are to the Free State, there is still a considerable local exchange of produce between the communities on either side of the frontier. A tax on this exchange means dissatisfaction and a renewal of the jealousies which the peaceful conditions of the past few months have done much to abate.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY JOHN J. FLINN, C. S.

(Continued from Page 6)

in all parts of the globe, and every one of these, if he be doing his part, is spreading the truth, expressing his gratitude, not by intruding his faith upon others, not by engaging in acrimonious controversy, nor by indulging in useless and fruitless argument, but by living that faith and letting his light shine.

Through the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love, among Christian Scientists, the omnipotent power of God is being more widely recognized among thoughtful people now than ever before, and there is coming into the consciousness of the nations, slowly but surely, a sense of reverence for the spiritual which will eventually unify the thoughts as well as the interests of men.

Rich in Blessed Consolations

Christian Science is rich in blessed consolations for the struggling heart, and generous in the granting of them, and one of the most beneficial of these is the assurance that where there is an honest desire for understanding and healing, and a genuine willingness to be taught and lifted out of trouble, help is always at hand. Those who seek understanding and help in Christian Science, sincerely and confidently, do not fail to find it. Nobody need pause haltingly at the door, fearing to enter lest he be thought beneath consideration, or beyond hope or help. Since God is Love, and God is omnipotent, nothing that is good can be impossible.

Never has there been a time in all history when men and women were in greater need than now of that clearness of sight, that steadiness of purpose, that strength of character—that probity, perspicacity, and unshakable moral stamina—which are imparted through spiritual discernment and spiritual understanding in Christian Science. It is the mission and purpose of our faith to bring the kingdom of God to earth, by dispelling the illusion that materialism and sensuality can satisfy the legitimate human desire for contentment, peace, prosperity, and happiness. The wreckage all about us of hopes, longings, desires, ambitions, based upon the attainment of worldly success, for its own sake, should constitute an impressive warning to men and women of all classes and in all walks of society, in this day and generation.

Wrong Thinking and Its Remedy

Wrong thinking is at the bottom not only of individual troubles and sorrows and sufferings, but it is the cause of all the harrowing evils that beset the family, the community, the nation, and the world at large. Christian Science offers right thinking as a corrective—as an obtainable, feasible, and, in fact, as the only possible remedy for this stupendous evil.

If the thoughts of humanity were in harmony with the divine Mind, with the commandments, with the Beatitudes, with the Prophets, with the teachings of Christ Jesus and his disciples, with the Principle of Christian Science, as revealed through and

expounded and taught by Mary Baker Eddy, the world would be speedily freed from ferment, confusion, and tumult. Christian Science corrects, exalts, and strengthens the thought of the individual; the thought of the community, the nation, and the world will be straightened, elevated, and strengthened proportionately with the increase in the number of individuals who shall claim and win their natural inheritance of spiritual light and understanding, and who engage in the work of spreading the truth of being among their fellows.

Christian Science has helped many hundreds of thousands of sick and sinning, sorrowing and suffering, disappointed, discouraged and despairing men and women to obtain their first glimpse of salvation, to get their first experience of heaven on earth; to realize fully for the first time that God is All-in-all, that He is Life, Truth, and Love, that He is an ever-present help in trouble, their strong deliverer, their sure salvation. In Christian Science they learn more certainly than in any other way, because they learn it through their own demonstration, that while infinite Mind is righteous and exacting, infinite Love is tender, considerate, compassionate, and merciful; that God, God is ever ready, has ever been ready to hear the sigh and to wipe away the tears of the truly penitent, to soothe the hearts of those who wearied of material falsities and disappointments, turn to the spiritual for rest, peace, and contentment.

The Praying of the Scientist

The Christian Scientist, if he be faithful, prays without ceasing; but he prays not to a God made in man's image and likeness, but to infinite Mind, infinite Truth, infinite Life, infinite Love—to the Being who lacks nothing in wisdom—to the One who knows without being told what is best for His children, and who has already provided for them out of the amplitude of His inexhaustible store, everything they need. The Christian Scientist prays constantly for light and understanding, for the Mind to be in him which was also in Christ Jesus. He prays, if he be true to his faith, that he may be a good man, a good friend, a good citizen; and, with all his praying, uttered or unexpressed, he prays that righteousness, justice, harmony, and tranquillity shall dwell in the consciousness of men throughout all the earth.

Christian Science is essentially a religion of faith, hope, love, these three. To the Christian Scientist, the greatest of these is love, because it comprehends all—that love, which "doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil," beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things;—that love which from our very beginning in this new-old faith prompts and urges us to strive constantly, and enables us to strive successfully, against every suggestion of error, against every suggestion of evil, against every

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Every one must do his part;

Faith is barren, cheap and empty

If not rooted in the heart.

What though thoughts of self beset us,

What though error would restrain?

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Freely share with all our gain.

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Whom our thoughts may touch

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Considerable Irregularity in the Stock Market Price Movements

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were irregular, with the early gains and losses about evenly divided.

Fresh buying power made its appearance in stock markets as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, B. Pan American, and Kelly Springfield, all of which improved fractionally, and in Beechut, which advanced 1 1/2.

Extensive short covering, particularly in the equities and such recent industrial favorites as American Woolen, American Can, Studebaker and U. S. Rubber, combined with fresh buying of the shippers, turned the course of prices upward after the initial selling orders had been absorbed.

Marland Oil and Beechut each extended their gains to 2 points while Marine preferred, American International Corporation, General Electric, Owens Bottle, U. S. Alcohol, Gulf States Steel and Stewart Warner each sold at least a point higher.

The chemical shares were conspicuously heavy, Virginia, Carolina Chemical common and preferred and American Agricultural Chemical slumping 1 1/2 to 2 points.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling selling 1/4 lower at \$4.63% and French francs advancing 7/8 points to 6.70 cents.

Flood of Selling Orders

Marking up of the call money rate to 5% per cent, the highest renewal rate in many weeks, which was incidental to quarterly settlements April 1, brought another flood of selling orders into the market.

Many stocks, which had advanced to two points on the early recovery, fell back sharply when the money rate was announced. California Petroleum extended its loss to 3 1/4, Kresge to 2 1/2, Atlantic Coast Line to 2 and Illinois Central, American Can, Crucible, Pressed Steel Car and Household Products sold one to one and one-half points below yesterday's final figures.

Partial recovery was made later in response to heavy buying of Famous Players and the appearance of substantial support in Baldwin and other leaders.

In the early afternoon the list showed considerable recuperative power in sympathy with a strong upward movement in the sugar and domestic oil shares. Marland Oil advanced 3 points, Manati Sugar 2 1/2, Phillips Petroleum and Iron Products 2 1/2, Punta Alegre Sugar 2 1/2, and Stewart Warner 2 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was liquidated freely and sagged 1 1/2 to a new low figure, and Chicago Pneumatic Tool was also depressed 3 points.

Marland Bonds Strong

Continued strength of the Marland Oil Company bonds and comparative firmness of active United States Government securities featured the early trading in bonds today. Industrial bonds were mixed, Virginia, Carolina Chemicals 7s being of 1 1/4, the 7 1/2s, with warrants, fractionally, American Writing Paper 6s and Sinclair Pipe Line 5s, 1 each. Punta Alegre Sugar 7s were up 2. Marland Oil 8s, 7s, and 7 1/2s, with warrants, were up 1 1/2 each, while the 8s, with warrants, of this company, advanced 7 1/2.

Railroad mortgages were irregular, a loss of 1 point by Norfolk & Western is being the only outstanding change.

Foreign Government bonds were mixed. Serbian 8s advancing 1 1/2, and Mexican 5s, 1/4, while Seine 7s were off 1 1/2 and Montevidian 7s, 1.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat—Open High Low Close
May 1,184 1,185 1,185 1,185
June 1,145 1,145 1,145 1,145
Sept. 1,142 1,142 1,142 1,142
Oct. 1,136 1,136 1,136 1,136
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COTTON GOODS MARKET IN STATE OF UNCERTAINTY

Fall River Wage Situation Prevents Buying—Prices Sag From Peak Levels

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 27 (Special)—The Fall River wage situation was the central feature about which the entire gray goods market revolved last week and the first day or two of the present week.

Fluctuations were too wild to permit of any confidence among gray goods buyers, and as a result the primary cotton goods markets have been marking time now for several days, pending some semblance of stabilization in values.

The vote of the Fall River labor unions, according to the suggestion of the manufacturers that the wage question be put over to April 20 for final settlement, has virtually placed the entire cotton goods market in a state of uncertainty until that date, with the probability of a very quiet period so far as sales are concerned.

The situation in Fall River assumes more than the ordinary significance that would attach to a wage change in one large textile center, since it is virtually admitted by both sides to the controversy that whatever action is taken in Fall River will be followed throughout the rest of the cotton mills of New England.

Higher Wage Demand

With wage advances already granted in the woolen industry and beginning now to spread through some of the southern cotton mills, it is almost certain that there will be a strike in New England unless some advance is granted, despite the apparently frank statement of the mill men showing the extremely meager profit margin now available for the Fall River mills.

Trouble in Fall River, therefore, means a serious interruption of production, and therefore, a very considerable curtailment of cotton consumption. It has consequently had a direct bearing upon the cotton futures market, and that, in turn, has reacted on the entire structure of gray goods prices.

May futures are 3 cents a pound under the levels they showed less than three weeks ago. Naturally, the gray goods markets could not hold their peak levels, and declines of eight to a quarter of a cent were the rule.

Second hands were more in evidence with offerings than were the mills or selling houses, most of the latter preferring to withdraw from the market for a day or two rather than cut prices especially in the attempt to force business. But the second hand sellers were pressing their offerings very earnestly because they seemed to be the real buying in sight.

NEW OFFERING OF IDAHO POWER COMPANY BONDS

Harris, Forbes & Company and Coffin & Burr of Boston are offering an issue of \$2,000,000. Idaho Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1947, at 83 1/2 and interest to yield over 5.80 per cent.

The Idaho Power Company is exceptional in that it generates all of its electrical energy by water power and the Snake River, one of the major rivers of the United States, furnishes such an abundant and dependable water supply that no steam plants even for reserve are required. In the United States there are only few other large situations in which a company is entirely independent of steam auxiliaries.

A widely diversified and increasing demand for electric service has given a high degree of stability to the company's earning power. Operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes as officially reported for the year ended Feb. 29, 1923, consumed less than 46 per cent of gross earnings while net earnings of \$1,384,867 were more than twice the annual interest charge on all funded debt outstanding with the public including this issue.

The strength of this company, therefore, consists in a most advantageous power situation, with an abundance of water resources for future development and an established and stable business, to which factors should be added a management and control of exceptional strength and ability.

MAINE CENTRAL'S SURPLUS SURPRISE

In reporting a surplus after charges of \$551,157, equivalent to \$18.37 a share on \$3,000,000 preferred stock, the Maine Central Railroad even exceeded earlier expectations.

This result was effected in the face of a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in gross earnings and was accomplished, in a large measure, through a reduction of more than 15 per cent in operating expenses.

Fair Volume in Tire Yarns

Some very fair business in high-grade tire yarn was done early last week, and an improved demand from some of the knitting mills was reported, but on the whole there was not much volume to the trading even before the break in the cotton market came.

Of course the topsy-turvy conditions of the last few days have placed business out of the question for the moment, since there seems to be nothing definite on which to base price ideas.

Out of the clouds of doubt and fears raised by the New England wage situation, one or two facts stand out clearly, forming something for the

SPECIALTIES ARE MOST ACTIVE IN FOOTWEAR MAKING

Staples Not Having Demand Usual at This Time of Year —Prices Fairly Easy

Shoe manufacturing in New England is active among the specialties, but the call for staples is not equal to what is expected at this time of year.

Prices of footwear in the East are as a whole easy. The severe weather checked the upward trend apparent in January. Duplicate orders have lacked quantity.

Shoe factories in the south are particularly busy and those located in that section are confident that the demand will continue up to the end of the fall season. Prices are firm, a natural consequence of a well-solid product.

Shoe plants west of the Hudson River are active. The recent big combine (including five factories) in Cincinnati, O., will no doubt be a factor of great importance and influence throughout the west and south, because it is one of the largest specializing in ladies' fine footwear.

Shoe prices may eventually show some advances, but conditions do not point that way just now. Material is cheap and slow of sale, but dealers are on their guard and watching events closely.

Leather Markets

A steady run of business is reported by sole leather tanners. Medium-weights are now figuring well among bookings. This is particularly true of the union tan which is daily applied to back orders. Heavyweights are well sold. Union offal is also shipped out daily, therefore, between the two a smart business prevails.

Prices for either union or oak tanhages have not changed much in the last three months. Aside from quotations being strong, listed figures are about the same as prevailed in January. Oak offal is well sold, but prices are unchanged. Philadelphia and Chicago dealers report a good demand for oak and union shoulders, but bellies are scarce in all markets.

Boston side upper leather tanners are not booking normal amounts for shipment. Chicago and St. Louis dealers report sales unsatisfactory, considering the season, which is generally reckoned as a busy one. The major portion of the call has swung back among the lower grades. Shoe merchants east and west are obliged to recognize the demand for low-priced work shoes.

There is no sharp call for top grades of any tannage, whether of chrome, dark, or combination, which goes to prove the tendency of consumers to conserve funds. Prices of the regular grades of shoe stock are steady. No advances are expected, although that is a condition which no one can predict with certainty, especially on a market which is liable to jump upward as well as decline. Business prudence prompts buying close to actual needs.

Calfskin Affairs

Calfskin tanners vary in their reports regarding immediate business, but March sales will probably show a slight gain over the similar month in 1922. The weakness in raw skins has kept late buying down to what was needed. Attempts to anticipate for the future were hindered by the low bids offered.

Boston tanners say that the current month thus far shows that the western buyers took the major part of the shipments.

The demand as a whole centers round the medium to low grades, but that fact has no significance, because top grades are always limited in quantity.

Quotations are practically unchanged, but actual sales show a price drop of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Novelty leather has moved well and may so continue during April. The chief hindrance to business expansion is the short stay of any one style or fashion.

Chicago dealers report an excellent demand for heavy skins, but concessions

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held at the Hotel Belvedere, corner of Meadow Street and Columbus Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, April 12, 1923, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon the Statement of the affairs of The New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ended Feb. 29, 1922, and all acts described therein or reported at said meeting.

2. To elect a Board of Directors to serve until the next annual meeting and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

3. To consider and take appropriate action upon a proposal to issue this Company's bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, to provide funds for additions to or extensions or betterments of this Company's property.

For the purpose of the meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business March 27, 1923, and reopened on April 12, 1923.

Done at New Haven, Connecticut, this 27th day of March, 1923.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

**MANUFACTURERS
IMPORTERS
ATTENTION**
Expand Your Business
Are you properly represented in Chicago and the Middle West?
Do you want A representation?
Experienced, efficient Sales Executives now organizing highly specialized Manufacturers' Agency and Brokerage Divisions, First to represent leading responsible Manufacturers and Importers of high-grade products, reported by National Advertising.

We will only consider lines of recognized character and quality.

Address D-57, The Christian Science Monitor, 1408 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

BATTLES & CO.
Established 1890

Independence Square (East), Philadelphia, Pa.

merchant to tie to. The first is that the operatives, both in Fall River and elsewhere in New England are very reluctant to strike. They want work and not idleness, but are anxious to share in the higher wages that are being granted in other sections of the textile industry.

On the other hand, there are many of the mills, such as those making fine goods, which are already booked far ahead on orders and would be very reluctant to close down even for the sake of helping their less fortunately placed associates. Barring a wide open break in market values, there is every reason to expect a compromise settlement in Fall River without resort to hostilities, though it must be admitted that the problem cannot be further postponed or dodged after April 20.

BIG ENGLISH FAIR PROMOTES TRADE

Opens Up Much New Business With the Continent and the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16—This year's British Industries' fair at Shepherd's Bush is stated to have been the most successful since 1920—the year of the great trade boom. Contrary to general expectations, the biggest buyer from overseas seems to have been the United States of America, whence emanated orders in electro plate, sports goods, leather and pottery alone, totaling many thousands of pounds.

America also showed great interest in chemicals, but not many of the southern cotton mills, it is almost certain that there will be a strike in New England unless some advance is granted, despite the apparently frank statement of the mill men showing the extremely meager profit margin now available for the Fall River mills.

The situation in Fall River assumes more than the ordinary significance that would attach to a wage change in one large textile center, since it is virtually admitted by both sides to the controversy that whatever action is taken in Fall River will be followed throughout the rest of the cotton mills of New England.

With wage advances already granted in the woolen industry and beginning now to spread through some of the southern cotton mills, it is almost certain that there will be a strike in New England unless some advance is granted, despite the apparently frank statement of the mill men showing the extremely meager profit margin now available for the Fall River mills.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS FOR 1922 LARGER THAN 1921

Income, After Charges, \$33,545.
140 Compared With \$33,169.
867 for Previous Year

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922. The income account shows a total income of \$33,545,140, after taxes and charges. This is equivalent, after the preferred stock dividends, to \$11.66 a share earned on \$260,000,000 common stock, and compares with \$33,169,867, or \$11.51 a share in 1921.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows total assets of \$1,127,441,150, and surplus revenue from operation of \$129,506,628, as compared with \$1,124,725,249, and \$128,481,120, respectively, at the end of 1921.

Operating revenues and expenses, in detail, and the principal traffic statistics compare:

OPERATING REVENUES		1922		1920		1919	
Freight	\$128,849,444	\$128,303,400	\$111,064,442				
Passenger	35,331,525	41,565,885	41,182,151				
Mail	3,584,858	3,584,858	3,584,858				
Telephone	18,179,729	18,667,785	20,712,979	18,199,135			
Total	193,021,854	216,641,349	176,929,060				

Operating EXPENSES

OPERATING EXPENSES		1922		1920		1919	
Maintenance of way	27,405,339	29,058,641	32,572,927	28,912,220			
Maintenance of equipment	32,069,462	40,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000			
Profit	5,088,622	6,999,345	5,829,687	5,829,687			
Transportation	70,594,319	73,557,749	86,508,612	65,054,175			
Steamer	1,414,513	1,492,991	1,335,003	1,335,003			
Miscellaneous	9,036,288	8,968,288	8,768,288	8,768,288			
Motor cars	2,271,391	2,492,641	1,861,423	1,861,423			
Total	158,820,114	183,485,300	143,996,024				

Edward W. Beatty, president of the road, says in part:

Remarks of President

"Gross earnings of your transportation system during the past fiscal year were less than those of 1921 by \$6,346,818, but net earnings increased by \$2,099,950. The net surplus over that of 1921 increased by \$270,117, the difference between the increases in net earnings and net surplus being due to the increase in fixed charges owing to the sale of consolidated debenture stock. Beginning with October and in consequence of very bountiful crops in Canada, and notwithstanding drastic reduction in rates on grain to Fort William under what is known as the 'Crows' Nest agreement,' the revenues improved to such an extent that a decrease in gross earnings on Sept. 30 of \$11,560,556 was reduced during the last three months by \$5,214,000. Working expenses were, by economical administration, reduced by \$8,446,769 during the year.

"Working expenses, including all taxes, totaled 80.55 per cent of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 19.45 per cent, compared with 82.28 per cent and 17.72 per cent, respectively, in 1921.

"In view of conditions which prevailed during the first nine months of the year, your directors cannot but regard the result of operations as satisfactory. They feel, too, that short of some calamity or grave economic disturbance which cannot be foreseen, the worst of the after-war depression has passed and that more stable and favorable commercial conditions should exist from now on, with the consequent improvement in traffic and revenue.

"Sales of agricultural land in the year were 107,503 acres for \$1,732,270, being an average of \$16.12 per acre. The sales of land during the year were disappointingly small, due to the depression in western Canada.

Plans for Expansion

"In anticipation of your confirmation your directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1922, \$1,512,680. Your approval is asked to expenditures on capital account during the present year, as and when the conditions warrant such expenditures, of \$7,630,100.

"Your directors are of the view that reasonable extensions of your branch line mileage in Alberta and Saskatchewan, in addition to the lines which you have already authorized, are desirable, and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the following lines and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock to meet the expenditure, namely: Kipp to Bow River, 22 miles; Archive-Wymark branch, mileage 25 to 50, 25 miles; Tuffnell-Prince Albert branch, 50 miles.

"Your directors are making provision with your approval for obtaining the following necessary additions to your company's equipment: Six steel cafe-parlor cars, six steel buffets, parlor cars, 12 steel sleeping cars, 15 steel first-class coaches, 12 steel mail and express cars, 15 steel colonist cars, 300 75-ton coal cars, 300 flat-top cars, 1000 box cars, 300 automobile cars, 50 oil tank, 36 locomotives, at a total cost of \$12,295,000.

"During the year your directors sold in London £3,087,007, and in New York \$2,000,000 of 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock, the issue of which you had previously authorized. The market for your company's securities both in New York and London continues active and favorable.

"As provision has been made for the retirement of the note-certificates of the company issued in 1914 for \$52,000,000 and maturing on March 2, 1924, your directors are arranging that these note-certificates shall be paid off in July of this year, and notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreements establishing the special investment fund will be given by the trustee.

Steamship Affairs Trying

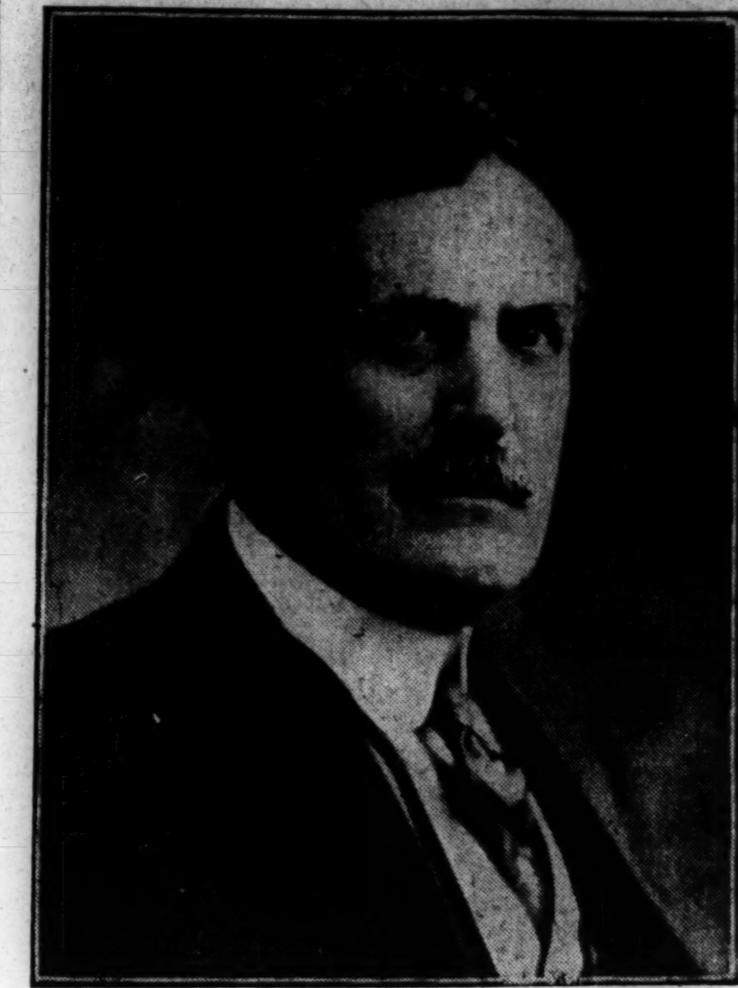
"The Canadian Pacific steamships, in common with all other ocean lines, have in 1922 passed through a trying period. In addition to the steamship lines and private companies a large government-owned tonnage has been in active competition with the old-established lines on all oceans. Competition of the United States lines especially has been of a demoralizing nature; in some cases lower freight rates were established than shippers represented as necessary and were willing to accept.

"The Atlantic service, however, shows a gratifying comparison with that of the previous year. During 1921 your ships performed 126 round voy-

ages, and in 1922, 188, an increase of 52 voyages. There was a shrinkage in gross earnings of \$2,502,000, but there was a decrease in operating expenses of \$2,756,000, thereby increasing net profits \$234,000.

"Your Pacific service during the past year has undergone considerable changes. The fine new steamers, Empress of Canada and Empress of Australia, have taken the place of the Empress of Japan and the Montague, and the company is now operating four of the finest, best equipped and fastest steamers on the Pacific. Unfortunately, however, the Pacific trade during the past year has been of a disappointing character. China has been almost continuously in a state of civil war. The most severe competition ever met on the Pacific has been experienced. The United States merchant marine is operating 10 passenger and cargo ships from San Francisco and Puget Sound ports which are the largest and most expensive merchant ships built in the United States.

"Your directors feel, however, that you may look forward to the present year showing better results. Special efforts are being made to encourage through travel between Orient and Europe, and the summer schedules will



Myron T. Herrick

MYRON T. HERRICK, United States Ambassador to France, lawyer, banker and business man, is a native of Huntington, O. He was educated in the public schools of Wellington, O., Oberlin College and Ohio Wesleyan University, which latter institution, in after years, gave him the degree of A. M. After studying law in Cleveland, Mr. Herrick was admitted to the bar in 1877. In his nine years of practicing law Mr. Herrick developed interests which in 1886 induced him to retire as a lawyer and become actively engaged in banking and manufacturing.

Through the successive positions of secretary and treasurer, president and chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. Herrick has rendered valuable service to the "Society for Savings in the City of Cleveland." In 1901 he was president of the American Bankers' Association.

Although Mr. Herrick has had extensive business connections, such as the National Carbon Company (with which he has been identified since its foundation), and the Cleveland Hardware Company, and has been a director in various railroad and industrial corporations, he abandoned for a time many of these interests in order more fully to devote himself to the service of his country. At the present time he is chairman of the board of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and a director of the New York Life Insurance Company. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie Institution, elector to the Hall of Fame, trustee of Western Reserve University, and treasurer of the McKinley National Memorial Association.

In 1912 Mr. Herrick accepted the appointment by President Taft as Ambassador to France. His experience in public service has been gained in various positions, such as member of the City Council of Cleveland, delegate to various Republican national conventions, and finally as Governor of Ohio in 1903. When McKinley became President he offered Mr. Herrick first a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and then the Italian Ambassadorship, but other responsibilities made acceptance impossible at the time.

At the outbreak of the European War, in July, 1914, Mr. Herrick's successor as Ambassador had been appointed, but had not taken up his duties. However, at the request of President Wilson, Mr. Herrick continued at the post until December, 1914. As American Ambassador he took charge of the German and Austrian embassies in Paris, and upon the departure of the French Government to Bordeaux, he took over the representation of the British, Turkish, and Japanese interests.

Mr. Herrick has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Western Reserve universities, from Kenyon, Miami, and Union colleges, and from the University of Nancy, France. He was awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of France and has been presented with a medal by the National Institute of Social Sciences. In December, 1917, Mr. Herrick was elected president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and served during the year 1918.

In 1921 he was nominated by President Harding to be again Ambassador to France; the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, and he is at his post in Paris at the present time.

LONDON LIST IS STEADY BUT TRADING LIGHT

LONDON, March 27.—Although securities on the stock exchange here generally were steady today, trading was restricted because of the approach of the Easter holidays.

Moderate profit-taking occurred in oils. Royal Dutch was 33 1/4, Shell Transport 4 3-16, and Mexican Eagle 1 15-16.

Industrials were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 7 9-16. Rubbers exhibited stability, following the crude article. Home rails were mixed. Dolar descriptions were dull around previous levels.

There was light buying of Argentine rails.

Support was given to the gilt-edged list which was firm. French loans were dull in sympathy with Paris. Kaffirs were irregular.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, March 27.—Consols for money here today were 59 1/2. Grand Trunk 2 1/2. DeBeers 14. Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money 2 1/4 per cent. Discount rates: short and three months' bills 2 1/4@ 2 1/4.

The Maine Central road is to create an equipment trust to pay for \$1,554,000 of new equipment ordered several months ago.

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PRINCETON OPENS SEASON TOMORROW

Meets Villa Nova at Baseball
—Coach Is Pleased
With Team

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27 (Special)—Although the weather has not yet permitted the Princeton varsity baseball team to get outdoors, the squad has been doing very well in the cage, and promises to be ready for the opening game with Villa Nova tomorrow. From present indications the nine should be the strongest that has represented Princeton since the war. There is plenty of veteran material to supply the necessary balance, and the new material is the best in years.

Eight letter men from former years reported to Coach Clarke when work in the cage started, and with them as a nucleus Clarke believes that he can build up a strong team. There are also available all but one of the members of last year's championship freshman team and several good players who were ineligible formerly.

The pitching staff will be unusually strong this spring. It is expected here that R. W. Carney '25 will make a good showing in the intercollegiate baseball race this season and that he will undoubtedly rank among the two or three leaders in college circles.

In spite of his youth and inexperience he has had a number of tempting offers from big league teams. To assist him there are C. C. Townsend '24, first string pitcher a year ago, and C. W. Caldwell '25, star pitcher of the freshman nine. R. B. Dinsmore '25, who played quarters on the football team, R. T. Beebe '24 and E. T. Thomas '23 are other possibilities.

Behind the bat Capt. J. H. Jefferies '23 is available. Jefferies is a versatile player who has also pitched and played the outfield. His experience and knowledge of baseball are unusual for a college man. Mechanically he plays a fine game in the field and at bat. Robert Stinson '23 has also won his letter as a catcher and will be the first string substitute this spring.

Coach Clarke is confronted with a difficult problem in choosing the first baseman as there are no less than four excellent players for the post. J. C. Cooper '23 has the prestige of being a regular last year, but he is confronted by three sophomores who are pushing him to the limit. J. M. Neville '25 is the best hitter of the four, J. H. Lemon '25 is the best fielder, and many think that A. J. Barry '25, the old Exeter captain, is the best all-around player.

There seems to be little doubt but that J. M. Boecker '25 will play second. In the past he has played short, but a weak throwing arm handicapped him there. He is a pretty fielder, is quick-witted and handles the ball well. He also is a fine batter, his ability to draw passes getting him to first many times. His understudy will probably be S. A. Breen '23, an excellent fielder but a weak batter.

For the third consecutive year Morris Berg '23 will play shortstop. He is a good man without being sensational or flashy. He is a good batter but a poor baserunner and fielder, because of his slowness afoot. His good throwing arm partly makes up for his slowness in fielding.

Third base is the big problem as there is no one of proven worth for the place, but Coach Clarke is experimenting with several men and hopes to develop a satisfactory player. At present J. P. Gorman '23 seems to be the most likely man for the job. He won his letter as an outfielder two years ago, but he has had a little experience at third in prep school. K. B. Smith '24, whose dropkick beat Yale at football last November, and F. K. Pagenkopf '25 are both former outfielders of merit who are being tried at the hot corner.

The outfield promises to be fast, strong, and efficient. In left field Caldwell and Carney will probably alternate one playing while the other pitches. They are both strong hitters and good judges of fly balls.

R. L. Davis '25 is the leading candidate for center field at present. He was the star outfielder of the freshman team last spring and has all the qualities of a first-class player. He is one of the most consistent batters on the squad.

In right field Smith has the call unless he is kept at third base, which seems improbable. Smith is an experienced outfielder and a sturdy hitter. Other outfield possibilities are W. D. Blair '24, Dinsmore and Pagenkopf.

The team as a whole is well balanced and has no obvious weak spots. It has great hitting strength and the fielding should be above the average. Caldwell, Smith and Neville are all remarkably hard hitters, while none of the leading candidates are at all weak. The pitching staff is being coached by P. J. Flaherty, a former big league pitcher, who is well pleased with the prospects.

STANFORD SWIMMERS LEAVE FOR CHICAGO

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, March 26 (Special)—The last of the nine swimmers to represent Leland Stanford Jr. University at the National A. A. A. water-polo championships in the Illinois Athletic Club tank on April 4 and 5 left the campus today for Chicago. Accompanying the team is Coach E. M. Brandstetter. The team consists of:

Arthur Austin '23, C. G. Fletcher '24, C. H. McAllister '25, R. P. Myers '25, J. W. O'Connor '24, Capt. E. Collett '25, F. R. Schneider '24, Capt. L. D. Lacey '23, and D. S. Dugay '22.

The Stanford team now holds the national junior championship. It will contest against eastern teams for the same title again, and will also make a bid for the senior championship. From the nine men named, Coach Brandstetter will choose four to swim in the relay, to be held at the same time.

Brandstetter's water-polo team is rated high on the Pacific coast, especially since it defeated the University of California men recently in the San Francisco Olympic Club tank. The players are not stars individually, but they have well co-ordinated team play.

McDowell Shatters a World's Record

Breaks All-Events Mark in A. B. C. Turnney

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27 (Special)—Marion McDowell, a bowling sharpshooter from Cleveland, O., shattered the world's all-events record in American Bowling Congress tournaments here yesterday by registering 2002 pins in an exhibition of superlative pins.

The former record, held by Bernard Spinella of New York, compiled in Toledo last year, was 1999 pins.

In assuming the lead and establishing the record, McDowell scored 683 in the team event Sunday night with the Koch Furnitures of Cleveland, 608 in doubles, and 713 in singles. The latter figure gives McDowell second place in the individual standings, 11 pins below the leading score.

McDowell had only two slips in nine games, both coming in the first game in doubles. In the third frame he missed the No. 7 pin and in the fifth frame a bad break found him chopping the No. 6 off the 6-10. He had one railroad, in the team event, which he negotiated; had one in the doubles, and another railroad in the singles. In the team event he rolled 17 strikes, adding 16 in the doubles and 22 out of a possible 33 in the singles.

McDowell is a genuine top-notcher. He is known the country over by his noteworthy record. Briefly, here are a few of his achievements: Cleveland city championship in singles in 1915 and 1917; all-events city champion of Cleveland, with a 1973 total, in 1917; winner of a diamond medal in his own class for holding 202 average for 242 games; holds what is believed to be the world's record for seven games, a 255 average, bowled in a match game; averaged 215 in the Brookside League in Cleveland in 1922; has compiled 13 perfect scores since 1912 and has another record of running 27 consecutive strikes for a total of 856 pins in three games in a match game against George Uhle, the Cleveland American League baseball pitcher, last spring in Cleveland.

In the singles event yesterday McDowell scored 255, 212, and 246. Fred Chalcraft of Buffalo rolled into second place in the all-events with a total of 1945 pins.

MISS COLLETT IN SEMIFINALS

May Meet Marion Hollins in Final of Women's Golf Meet

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27—Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's golf champion, and her predecessor, Miss Marion Hollins, will meet for the north and south women's title which the former is defending, if both win their semifinal round matches today in the annual tournament.

The reigning champion will meet Miss Louise Fordyce, Ohio state champion, while Miss Hollins is going over the fairways with Mrs. K. C. Allen of Winnipeg.

Miss Collett won easily yesterday from Miss Frances Stebbins of Brae Burn by 8 and 7. Miss Collett was beat in 37 and won all but one hole.

Miss Fordyce defeated Miss S. A. Fownes of Oakmont, yesterday, 7 and 6. She was out in 40. Miss Fordyce played fine golf. Her irons look the best of any woman in the tournament.

Miss Hollins qualified for the semifinals yesterday when she won from Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 3 and 2. She was fortunate to have such a margin. At the eleventh she put her fourth dead after being in the woods and obtained a half and at the thirteenth she holed a putt from the edge of the green when Mrs. Barlow was within a foot of the cup in 3. Again at the fifteenth, after cutting her tee shot far in the woods, she put her third dead and obtained a half. The summary:

UNITED NORTH AND SOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss Glenna Collett, Woburn, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

Miss K. C. Allen, St. Charles, defeated Mrs. C. H. Dulles, Fox Hills, 2 and 1.

Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Miss Frances Stebbins, Brae Burn, 8 and 5.

Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, defeated Miss S. A. Fownes, Oakmont, 8 and 7.

ALONSO BROTHERS PREDICT FINALISTS

NEW YORK, March 27—Manuel Alonso, and his brother, J. M. Alonso, stars of last year's Spanish Davis Cup team, who have arrived in the United States to take up business careers, predicted yesterday that France and possibly Spain or the British Isles would be the finalists in the European zone competition in this year's Davis Cup contest.

Despite the fact that in the Alonsos Spain has lost its No. 1 and No. 4 ranking players, they declared their native land would muster a strong team. It will be headed, they said, by Count de Gomar, a member of last year's team, and Edward Flauger, No. 2 and No. 3 ranking players, respectively. Should Spain survive the European zone play and come to this country to meet the American zone finalists the Alonso brothers would be available as contestants.

The Alonsos said they expected to leave for Allentown, Pa., within a few days to arrange business plans and probably would take up residence in Philadelphia. They plan to join one or more Philadelphia tennis clubs and participate in American tournaments during the coming season, including the national championships at Germantown, beginning Sept. 10.

They do not expect to return to Spain before the spring of 1924, when they will practice on hard courts preliminary to entering the Olympic games championships at Paris in July.

TORONTO CANCELS TRIP

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—Because the University of Toronto baseball team has been unable to schedule enough games in New England to make an invasion of that territory during the coming season, it has canceled its game June 9 according to information received yesterday by Manager McCormick of Brown.

LORD AND HANF MEET IN FINALS

Ryan and Turk Also Meet in National Amateur Three-Cushion Closing Matches

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP (First Section)

A. V. Ryan 1 0 5 1,000
Charles Hanf 2 1 5 750
George Koyan 2 2 7 610
H. H. Everett 0 4 4 000
H. L. Turk 0 0 7 1,000
M. Lord 1 0 5 656
James Van Geider 1 0 5 333
A. Langdon 0 0 3 006

NEW YORK, March 27—R. M. Lord of Chicago and Charles Hanf, Port Washington, New York, have drawn the assignments to play in the first of two matches this evening in the final round-robin of the National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard Championship now being held at Lawlor Brothers Academy, Brooklyn. A. V. Ryan and H. L. Turk, New York State champion, meet in the second match later in the evening.

Ryan and Hanf both qualified for the finals as the result of their match last night, when Ryan defeated Hanf, 50 to 41, after Hanf had won by default from R. H. Everett. In the other scheduled match, this evening, the No. 7 pin and in the fifth frame a bad break found him chopping the No. 6 off the 6-10. He had one railroad, in the team event, which he negotiated; had one in the doubles, and another railroad in the singles. In the team event he rolled 17 strikes, adding 16 in the doubles and 22 out of a possible 33 in the singles.

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CARMACK TO LEAD QUINTET

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 27—J. H. Carmack '25 has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania basketball team for the 1923-24 season.

This is the fifth time in many years that a sophomore has been honored with this position. Letters were awarded to Capt. A. M. Voegelin '24, R. E. Knous '25, G. H. Sullivan '24, W. R. Leopold '24, and D. S. Dugay '23.

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Brandstetter's water-polo team is rated high on the Pacific coast, especially since it defeated the University of California men recently in the San Francisco Olympic Club tank. The players are not stars individually, but they have well co-ordinated team play.

Costello Not to Meet Hoover at Duluth

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27

PAUL COSTELLO, of this city, national singles sevens champion, announced today that he would not agree to race W. M. Hoover, world's title-holder, in Duluth in the Philadelphia Gold Challenge Cup. Costello said he had written one of the officials in charge of the race, proposing that it be held on neutral waters or on the Schuylkill River in this city. He declared that after training on the pond Schuylkill River would be at a decided disadvantage in the rough waters of Lake Superior, where Duluth's course is located.

Costello proposed Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., as an ideal place for the contest, the date of which has been set for June 3. Hoover, as holder of the trophy, has the right to select the site, but the selection must be approved by the cup committee.

COLUMBIA HAS HARD SCHEDULE

Tennis Team Practices South of Mason and Dixon Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—The Columbia University lawn tennis team, which looks up as one of the strongest college aggregations in the east this year, will face the most difficult schedule ever arranged for the local players, according to a recent announcement of the athletic authorities.

Ryan was superior at every point of the game all through the contest, his position play in the course of his runs being especially effective. He was also superior in the scoring of difficult shots, his first run of

OTTAWA EARDS RIGHT TO FINALS

Defeats Vancouver, 5 to 1, Wins
Semifinal Series—Meets
Edmonton for World Title

WORLD'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP
SEMIFINAL ROUND STANDING

Team W. L. For Ag. P. C.
Vancouver 1 2 10 7 10 .250

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 27 (Special)—The Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League champions, earned the right to meet Edmonton, Western Canada League champions, in a three-game final series for the world's hockey championship and Stanley Cup, when they defeated the Vancouver Maroons, Pacific coast leaders, 5 to 1, here last night.

The Senators won three out of four games from Vancouver in their semi-final series. The goals scored by each were close in number until last night's contest when the Senators' total jumped from 5 to 10 and that of the Maroons from 6 to 7. Ottawa won the first game, 1 to 0; lost the second, 4 to 1, but came back strongly in the next two contests, winning 3 to 2 and 5 to 1.

Broadbent should be credited as the most brilliant player in the Senators' offense for he scored five of the team's 10 goals in the series. He played left defense in two of the games and right wing in the other two. George Boucher scored two; Nighbor, Gerard and Clancy followed with one each. F. Boucher and Duncan scored two each for Vancouver, while Skinner, Mackay and Harris turned in one score each for the Maroons.

Although the Senators earned the right to meet Edmonton their victories were costly and they will enter the series with the Prairie Leaguers minus the services of their veteran captain, Edward Gerard, and Hellman, a substitute. With Clancy taking Gerard's place Hitchman is the only spare Ottawa can call upon if needed to meet the Prairie Leaguers in the final round.

Brilliant goal keeping by Benedict, mediocre goal keeping by Lehman, superior combination shooting and checking, combined with their skill in defending their lead, won for the Senators. After the first goal had come their way, as the result of a shot from the blue line near the boards by George Boucher, they began defensive tactics, occasionally sending a combination attack toward the opposing goal.

Before the end of the first period Gerard's shot got tangled at Lehman's feet and somebody poked it through.

Halfway through the second period George Boucher snapped up a loose ball near the Vancouver goal, and passed to Broadbent for Ottawa's third goal. Throughout the last period Vancouver bombarded the Ottawa goal, but the defense held out, despite the fact that at one time three Ottawa men were temporarily off the ice. Halfway through the period Ottawa rushed and Clancy scored on a rebound with three minutes to go. Harris finally scored for Vancouver on Duncan's pass four seconds from the finish. Broadbent beat Lehman with another long shot from the side. The summary:

OTTAWA VANCOUVER
C. Dennerley, lw..... rw. Mackay, Parkes
Nighbor, c..... c. F. Boucher
Broadbent, rw..... rw. Harris, Cott
Hitchman, K. rw. Cook
Gerard, Clancy, rd..... rd. Cook
Benedict, g..... g. Lehman
Score—Ottawa Senators, 5. Vancouver Maroons, 1. Goals—Broadbent two, Ger-ard, G. Boucher, Clancy for Ottawa; Duncan for Vancouver—Fried-
lon. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ENGLISH POLOISTS WIN FINAL GAME

Close First Outdoor American
Series at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27—The English international indoor polo team finished its first outdoor American series yesterday by defeating the Sandhill Blues, 9 to 6, half of the loser's total being conceded by handicap.

The victory gave the invaders three wins and one defeat in the series. They lost the first to the Blues and won the next two from the Greens, the contest yesterday evening up the tally with the Blues.

F. W. Egan, captain and star of the English, still unable to resume the saddle, was replaced by Maj. C. K. Rhinehart of Fort Bragg, a regular member of the Sandhill Greens. Major Rhinehart made three of the visitors' goals. The English team galloped into the aggressive and had not the Sandhill backs shown excellent defensive work in front of their own goal the margin of points would have been larger. The summary:

ENGLAND SANDHILL BLUES
No. 1—Maj. C. K. Rhinehart, John Letting
No. 2—Capt. L. M. McMullan, W. C. Hagan
No. 3—Capt. W. F. Holman, W. V. Slocock
Capt. L. F. Walford, R. S. Lovering
Score—England, 9; Sandhill Blues, 6.
Goals—Rhinehart 3, Holman 2, McMullan 2, W. V. Slocock for England; Letting, Tuckerman, Slocock for Sandhill Blues. Goals by handicap—Sandhill Blues, 3.

NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27—The New York-Pennsylvania State Baseball League was organized officially here last night with the adoption of a constitution and playing schedule. The league will consist of 12 teams, Williamsport, York, Elmira, Binghamton, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The season will open May 9 and close Sept. 9 with 126 games scheduled. The play limit was fixed at 15 and the salary limit \$32,000, exclusive of managers. The players will be subject to draft and will be secured through optional agreement with major league clubs. J. H. Farrell is president of the league and his son, P. B. Farrell, vice-president.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN
CAMDEN, S. C., March 26—W. C. Hagen, British open champion and J. H. Kirkwood, Australian open champion, defeated by 3 and 2 Thomas Harmon, the Kirkwood professional paired with C. V. White, the National Golf Club, and former metropolitan amateur champion, here today. Hagen made a 66 in the morning round, tying the course record. Kirkwood and Hagen had a best of 63, against 67 for White and Harmon. In the forenoon Hagen had an individual round of 66. Harmon was 66 with 66.

SMITH BREAKS RECORD
Capt. R. C. Smith of the Boston University rifle team is today the holder of the record in the rifle as the record of scoring a possible 1000, the six-stage match with Yale University. This breaks the former record of 999 in a possible 1000 made by Frank Anselmo, last year's B. U. captain. By winning from Yale, 597 to 595, B. U. won the New England intercollegiate championship for the second consecutive year.

SINCLAIR SUCCEEDS WINKLER
ANCHORAGE, March 27—G. A. Sinclair of Washington, senior, has been chosen captain of the United States Naval Academy's swimming team to succeed Guy Winkler. The latter resigned from the Academy as a result of the Navy Department order requiring students to serve at least three years in the service after graduating.

CHESSE

By C. Mansfield

PROBLEM NO. 455

By C. Mansfield

Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 456

By D. J. Densmore

Black 8 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 457

By D. J. Densmore

Black 8 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 458

By D. J. Densmore

Black 8 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

MANITOBA WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Takes Second Game From Kitchener by 7 Goals to 3—Granites Plan Trip to U. S.

TORONTO, March 27 (Special)—University of Manitoba, junior champions of western Canada, today held the John Ross Memorial Cup, emblematic of the Canadian junior championship as the result of defeating Kitchener, junior leaders of the Ontario Hockey Association, by the score of 7 to 3, here last night in their second game. The westerners won the first game of the series by the same score totaling 14 goals to Kitchener's 6 for the round. Last night's game marks the close of the Canadian Amateur Hockey season under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

In the five years that the cup has been competed for, Toronto teams have won in 1919 and 1920 when University of Toronto schools and Toronto Canoe Club survived the competition. Falcons of Winnipeg won in 1921, Fort William in 1922 and now the cup goes to Winnipeg for the second time.

Although the score was the same last night as in the first game, the winners showed even a greater superiority and are without doubt the greatest junior team in Canada in the last decade. They have speed, stick-handling ability, and mix cleverness on the attack with determined and ceaseless back-checking.

The losers started out strong, and for the first 10 minutes held play in their opponents' end of the rink, but after that the winners were always the best. They led by 2 to 0 at the end of the first period, and outscored Kitchener, 3 to 0, in the second 20 minutes. They had the score 7 to 1, with 10 minutes to play and closed up with the result that Kitchener scored the last two goals of the game.

Murdock, who scored four goals in succession in the first game, was again the star, and he counted five goals tonight. He was easily the best man on the ice, with Watson giving him much assistance. The losers showed lack of condition, but even at the top of their form could not have withstood the pace set by the winners. The summary:

MANITOBA KITCHENER
Watson, Wise, lw..... rw. Moulson, Ziegler
Murdock, c..... c. W. Schnarr
Chapman, Id. rd. Albie Gross
Johnson, rd. g. Fries

Score—University of Manitoba, 7; Kitchener, 6. Gross—Murdock, 5; Watson, 7; Chapman, Id. rd. Albie Gross
Putt, g. g. Fries

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Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 27—Holland will have prohibition "if it takes 20 years," P. Van der Mullen, president of the Dutch Society for the Abolition of Alcoholic Drinks, declared in an interview at prohibition headquarters here. Mr. Van der Mullen and N. A. de Vries, a director of his organization, have come to New York to make a study of the operation of prohibition laws in this country.

Mr. Van der Mullen admits that Holland does not seem ready for absolute prohibition just yet.

"We are trying to enact a local option law," he said. "My impression of this country is that few people understand the prohibition question and that those few have brought about prohibition. Many people are indifferent. I was saddened by the sight of six drunken men on the Bowery where I was taken on a sightseeing excursion."

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Kamerny Theater of Moscow Brings New Note to Paris Stage

Paris, March 9

Special Correspondence

ONCE more Moscow sends to the Parisians new conceptions of dramatic art and everybody is talking of the amazing performance. But a few months have elapsed since Stanislavsky revealed to enthusiastic audiences his intense naturalism, his profound command of ensemble, his extraordinary faculty of connotation. And now the doors of the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées open again to welcome another Moscovian theater—the Kamerny.

Nothing is more in opposition than the tendencies of these two theaters. While the one has perfected the old forms of dramatic art, the second has invented new ones. While the first preaches the entire abnegation of the comedian, his complete slavery to his rôle, the other declares that the actor, living and human, must all the time be master of the scene. For Stanislavsky's theory must be as nearly real as it can be. For M. Tairoff the decor which creates illusion, the still-life deception, is altogether wrong. The decor is more the work of an architect than that of a painter.

The Kamerny Theater was founded by M. Tairoff in 1914. Its name could be translated as "chamber theater" as one says "chamber music." That was a modest title in keeping with the modest resources of its creator. It meant for M. Tairoff hard work, during several years, in a country convulsed by the war and separated from the rest of the world by the revolution. In the midst of turmoil Tairoff worked for the realization of his idea, for the formation of his school of actors, for the mise au point of his conception. Conceived, developed, disciplined, during the stormy hours of war and revolution, the Kamerny Theater bears the stamp of its origin. Everything in it points to its combative fervor. Tairoff has come to remove the theater from its present groove of worn-out formulas and restore its independence and its *raison d'être*.

What is the theatrical conception of Tairoff? Beauty is not real on the stage if one keeps to the rigorous, faithful reproduction of all that life offers us with abundance. Realism has nothing to do with life. A painter, a novelist, chooses from nature or society the constitutive elements of his tableau or of his novel. Thus the stage manager must not limit his work to a photographic reconstitution of the surroundings in which his personages evolve. He too must choose.

The naturalist theme is condemned. An entirely new technique is elaborated. For the living statue, which is the actor, real space is wanted. No more painted toiles and mock trees. No more real plants, real chairs, and tables. Schematic objects of which every line is expressive of their utility have been invented for the

effect to be obtained. The stage is not a plane surface any more. Steps, bridges, platforms, a succession of oblique and horizontal planes, differentiate the levels. Thus the actors and groups of actors, lessened, enlarged, showing up against the background, or cut out against the scenery, construct a grammar of forms and mobility with extraordinary completeness their contours within the measure necessary to the execution of the creative scheme of the work.

For in the Kamerny Theater all the attention of the public must be concentrated on the actor. It is through the actor, by him alone, that the public must absorb the idea, and feel a superb exaltation. So the actor of the Kamerny Theater must be able to express all that a human being is capable of expressing. He must be acrobat, fencer, gymnast, singer, dancer, he must bring tears and laughter—not merely as in life—but so integrally as to bring to their highest value the inner flashes of his rôle, embroidering on the fundamental web of a character all the secondary reactions and the passing sentiments.

What M. Tairoff has endeavored to create is the theater of the integral comedian, the comedian being, according to his conception, the very essence of the spectacle. He condemned the "naturalist" comedian, enslaved to literature, sensitive; copyist of realities, or the conventional soulless marionette whose strings are pulled by the metteur en scène. For a theater where action was to triumph he wanted a comedian master of himself and master of the scene.

But this actor did not exist. A school was created. For M. Tairoff the art of the comedian was more than a métier: it was a mastership. Energy had to be stimulated. Feeling had to be widened and deepened. Likewise, the body had to be made tractable, to be disciplined so as to become the ductile instrument of the soul. And the voice had to be trained to render all the nuances. The actors of the Kamerny are at the same time buffoons and tragedians; disciplined and unconstrained. They sing when it is needed and dance when dance is demanded. The comedian of the Kamerny possesses a wide repertory, passing from the tragedy to the operetta, from the melodrama to carnival-esque eccentricities. Mme. Alice Coonen, who is the prime mover of the Kamerny Theater, sings the operetta "Girofie-Girofie" as she acts the "Phèdre" of Racine or dances the "Boite à Jouou" of Claude Debussy—intensely. Intensity is raised to its nth degree.

Such are the conceptions of the Kamerny Theater, which has built its new stage formula on the basis of rhythm. It represents the actual aspirations of the Russian art, for the Kamerny has created the new comedian, the new decor, the new scenery. It brings to us a breath of New Russia.

S. H.



Photograph by Nickolas Muray

Miss Jane Cowl
After Years of Emotional Rôles, Miss Cowl Wrote With Jane Murfin
"Lilac Time" to Give Herself a Romantic Part. She Is Now
an Uncommonly Successful Juliet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24
VISIT back stage at the Henry Miller Theater, after witnessing a matinée performance of Jane Cowl in "Romeo and Juliet" and a conversation with Miss Cowl was an exhilarating and constructive experience. Miss Cowl is a modern, well-poised woman of affairs who chose acting as her vocation. She distinguishes her profession. Had she chosen politics as her life-work she would very likely now be at the head of her party; and who knows but that some day she might have been elected to—but there, she is not in politics. She is an actress. A very fine actress indeed and as such, it must be a matter of great satisfaction to her that she is proclaimed on all sides "the best Juliet of her day."

Miss Cowl possesses so many admirable qualities quite apart from her life on the stage, that it is difficult to think of her merely as an actress. In addition to being a playwright of ability, Miss Cowl is one of the most active women in her profession in charitable work and movements for the social advancement of her fellowmen and fellow-women. As a member of the council and an officer of the Actors' Equity Association she has served the men and women of the theater so faithfully and selflessly that she has endeared herself to thousands in her own profession.

While talking to this keen, alert, intellectual actress, a picture of the position women of the theater held in the world's estimation a hundred years ago or less passed over the interviewer's thoughts and the contemporaries were then amusing had not the remembrance been a little tinged with pathos.

"Will you please tell me how you happened to decide to play Juliet?" the visitor inquired.

"Well, of course," said Miss Cowl, "in common with most actresses I have always wanted to play that part, but every time I thought of it, I became frightened. I think the one who influenced me most with my decision was Julia Marlowe. Going over on the steamer one summer, she urged me very strongly to go into Shakespearean work. She said that someone should carry on the work for the new generation and I suppose she thought I might be one of those to do it. So I told Archie Selwyn nearly three

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON. TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1923

Editorials

THE recent discussion in France and on the Continent of Europe of the possibility of creating a "continental bloc" from which Great Britain would be excluded, and which should, indeed, be directed against interference from what is called Anglo-Saxondom, is a reminder of how far the world has drifted from the ideals in which it professed to believe in 1919. The idealism of that time had in view a peace settlement which not only should be based

on a just solution of the issues which were involved in the Great War, but which should provide a machinery whereby international disputes in the future should be adjusted by some more intelligent and judicial method than the use of force, embodied in competitive armaments and the balance of power. Nobody can now dispute that these ideals were not realized. Some of the victorious powers never fully believed in them. Others tried to strain reason and justice in order to get too much for themselves. Others, again, left the arduous way of world co-operation for peace, for the primrose path of ease.

Needless to say, the nations are now all moving steadily once more toward destruction. And no clearer warning of the impending cataclysm could be given than this talk—and it is serious talk—of a continental bloc. For what does such a bloc mean? It means the open abandonment of the ideal for which probably a clear majority of those who perished in the war cheerfully laid down their lives—that there should be "no next time," that humanity should be saved from another such holocaust of suffering. The whole foundation of the continental bloc is the belief that the idea that humanity could construct some alternative security for nations than armaments, and some other sanction for international agreements than force, has utterly failed. Therefore, so its advocates declare, the only thing to do is to go back to the time-honored system of alliances and armaments as the basis of national defense. Hence the discussion in Europe today of the possibility of building up a bloc consisting of France and Italy, and Belgium and the Little Entente, which will dominate the continent and be able to compel Germany to fulfill the treaty, or prevent it from starting a war of revenge.

There is some doubt whether the formation of such a combination is possible. Neither Italy nor Belgium, nor France itself, on second thoughts, seems to be ready for so drastic a severance of the friendships and common ideals of the days of the war. But whether this particular proposal comes to a head or not, it shows the way the wind is blowing. And that way is in the direction of another world war. For the consequence of building your own national security on the possession of superior armaments as against your neighbor, is inevitably that that neighbor, in self-defense, begins to expand his armaments, or to seek alliances whereby he may seek escape from subordination and recover freedom. The first sign of the new movement was seen in the rapprochement between Germany and Russia, begun at Genoa last year. And so there sets in that process of competitive armaments and international alliance and intrigue which from the dawn of human history to 1914 has deluged the world in blood.

Surely, during the last ten years, mankind has had lessons enough in the folly of trusting for its safety and its prosperity on the policy of "every nation for itself and the devil take the hindmost." Experience shows that it only means that the devil engulfs them all. The only road to world peace and to adequate prosperity for all is that the nations should go back to the ideals of 1919, and, in so far as those ideals were badly carried out or abandoned, make a fresh start and build more wisely than before. The civilized nations can prevent war and can create securities for national peace if they will really face what is involved. The condition of success is that they should be willing to co-operate for the purpose and recognize that the well-being of humanity as a whole must come before their own selfish hopes and aims. In no sphere is the inexorable truth of the Golden Rule more apparent than in the field of international affairs today. If the nations continue to think first of themselves, they will once more be ravaged and ruined by the consequences of that selfishness, as they were in 1914. If they rise to the level of ranking the well-being of their neighbors along with their own, there is nothing which can prevent their making steady progress toward that haven of steady peace and stable prosperity which they are one and all now seeking separately for themselves.

ASSOCIATED with the extraordinarily rapid development of the automobile and the motor truck within the last few years has come throughout the United States a nation-wide awakening to the desirability, even the necessity, of good roads. Incidentally, the building of good roads carries with it a standard of higher living, economic advancement, and growth in educational and other departments of life. The road which is almost impassable in summer

because of deep sand, or quite impassable in winter because of unfathomable mud, is no longer countenanced if there seems the slightest possibility of bettering it. On the other hand, the well-built highway exercises an influence far more than economic upon the community through which it runs, lifting the people literally out of ruts of mental and moral stagnation.

Thus is being aroused the realization in many directions that it is the duty of every state to construct and maintain highways, and it is being found that wherever a good highway is built in a settled country, immediately

The Continental Bloc Movement

there is given to the people of that section enlarged opportunities for the expansion of their home life, for the increase of school facilities and church attendance, and for a general unfoldment in almost every other direction commensurate with.

Withal, there is another phase of the situation which is of great practical import, namely, the value of the roads as a supplement to and an accessory of the railways of the Nation. In some ways even the automobile and the motor truck are as much in advance of railroads as these latter were in advance of the stage coach. This is not saying that there seems any likelihood that the utilization of improved highways by these methods of transportation will ever enable trains to be dispensed with, but good roads and motor transport may often make unnecessary additional rail expansion.

Today there is never any question regarding the advisability of keeping the tracks for trains in perfect condition, because it is recognized as of supreme importance that the slightest break therein be repaired immediately. Similarly, also, the roads should be built so solidly, so well for the future that they will easily stand up under the increasing traffic of the years to come, and thus make for a continuing extension of their usefulness in larger and larger measure.

THE natural, if not the plausible, line of attack adopted by those who have opposed the appropriation of public funds to be used in aiding the enforcement of prohibitory legislation in the United States, has been to endeavor to make it appear that prohibition "does not pay." They have even compiled figures to show what they declare to be the enormous cost of compelling a partial obedience to the law, incidentally making it appear that by the ingenuity and playful cunning of bootleggers and rum runners, offenses against the law have been made comparatively easy. They insist that it is useless and extravagant to spend the people's money in an effort to enforce a law that can be violated with impunity.

The argument is unique, but not at all ingenious. No one has seriously argued, so far as known, that the money of the public devoted to the building of school-houses and churches, and for the maintenance and support of those institutions, is wasted, though such argument would be just as logical as the insistence that money spent in destroying the saloon and its influences is squandered. No one in the United States today regrets the expenditure necessary to the outlawing and destruction of slavery in their country.

But the gratifying consideration is that prohibition, even at the price paid for its incomplete enforcement, has proved itself to be an "economic asset. It has lowered the population of jails and prisons, all but emptied almshouses, and saved perhaps uncounted thousands from hopeless years in hospitals and asylums. This is the record of but a few years in which all the forces of evil have combined to defeat and nullify the law. But it is a reassuring promise of even greater things to come. Millions of homes have been made happy through the elimination of the saloon as a factor in their economy. Comfortable clothing, wholesome food, and substantial savings accounts are also significant indications.

Who will attempt to offset against these actual resources the few millions of dollars which the American people are willing to devote to the complete destruction of the liquor power? It would require an adroit and crafty calculator to convince the people that they are making a poor investment. Those who complain of the expenditure are the ones who are making the law difficult of enforcement.

WHEREVER there is an apparent failure of democracy, nationally or otherwise, the cause of that failure unfailingly can be traced to the ignorant or careless refusal of the average citizen to realize and to accept the responsibilities incumbent upon him. Unselfish patriotism is not an inherent quality of the human race. We have all, no matter of what country, attempted to convince ourselves that there is inborn, especially among peoples who

have gained, by conquest or inheritance, what seems to be the complete measure of political freedom, an unfading love of country and an automatic reverence for and appreciation of one particular country's ideals. But the hypothesis is misleading.

Now if love of country and a clear understanding of the duties of citizenship are not instinctive, their realization must be gained by training and education. Where, then, should this teaching begin, and by whom should it be undertaken? The inclination of most Americans is to answer that it should be begun in the home. Theoretically the answer is entirely satisfactory, but observation confirms the belief that it does not always begin there, and that it would be unwise and short-sighted to allow it to end there.

It should be remembered that there has been set up in the home, as that institution is regarded collectively, what may be termed a paternalistic monarchy in which the dictum, benevolent or otherwise, of those in authority is, or should be, accepted and observed unquestioningly. Those too young or too stubborn to learn how to govern themselves must yield obedience, willingly or unwillingly, to a declared superior authority.

Thus it must appear that the home does not, even when the environment is ideal, offer the training in community welfare or citizenship which is essential if a thorough understanding of the boy's or man's true relation to his fellows is to be gained.

If, then, it is found that the training of future citizens, though begun in the home, cannot be safely allowed to

end there, it must be undertaken in the schools and continued through the colleges. It cannot be denied that a peril which confronts every democracy is that which takes its hideous shape in the specter of autocracy, of absolutism. It matters not whether this absolutism is representative of the will or the ambitions of self-appointed political leaders, or of the ignorance and greed of the mob. To the extent that it usurps, or seeks to usurp, the powers and prerogatives of the average citizen who has been taught to realize his responsibilities to the community and to the state, it is a continuing menace to freedom and liberty of conscience.

WITHOUT doubt, the most widely known name among the actors and actresses of history is that of Sarah Bernhardt. Whether or not she was the greatest actress of her time is a question primarily of agreement upon the precise nature of acting—a question upon which such great authorities as Irving and Coquelin could not agree. Duse, apparently, sided with Irving that the player should feel the part, while Bernhardt believed, with her countryman, that he need merely seem to feel the part. But on one point there can be only universal agreement—La Sarah won the admiration of the world of theatergoers to a degree unprecedented, and held it for more than half a century of ceaseless activity in the playhouse.

It was only a few days ago, while acting, even though confined to her house, in a cinema play, that she was planning to make her tenth American tour. It was this indomitable spirit that, even more than her magnificent acting, made her an object of world-wide esteem, the same spirit that impelled her from the beginning of her struggle against poverty and favoritism to get a foothold on the stage of the Comédie-Française. She finally won the coveted place, only to leave it voluntarily because of the cramping traditions and internal politics, and in 1879 began her long series of international tours in the intervals of her stage triumphs in Paris. But long before this she had endeared herself to the people of France by giving up her career at its very blossom, to spend a year as nurse to the soldiers in the Franco-Prussian War.

Her active career extended over all the years until France was again at war with Germany, and again she turned all her talent and property over to the Nation. In the years of the World War, although unable to walk about the stage, she acted recruiting plays in England and France in a way that so fired the popular imagination that she was likened to another Joan of Arc. Certainly those who saw her performance of the wounded soldier in the "Field of Honor" playlet that she acted during the war period cannot forget its full employment of all her resources of emotional intensity, her expression of patriotic fervor in that voice that was human music and that seemed ever to be on upward wing.

It is the Bernhardt of the later years, when she triumphed over a physical limitation that would have crushed most ambitions, that will be remembered, even above her earlier triumphs in the "acting machines" provided for her by Sardou: "La Tosca," "Fedora," and many others. Her Marguerite in "La Dame Aux Camélias" changed with the years, until from a sensational piece of objective stage work it became at last the efflorescence of a woman's inmost nature. Her early successes of a hundred curtain calls every evening, such as marked her first tour of South America, became triumphs of affecting her audiences so deeply that handclapping and hat-tossing seemed cheap tributes to a great artist. This woman of many talents made no inconsiderable name for herself as a painter, sculptor, and writer between seasons in the theater, for there was an element of greatness in everything she did, and her imagination was as boundless as her generosity. But, above all, she gave a fuller meaning of the word indomitable to many. Well did her life illustrate the motto she kept from her girlhood: "Quand même," which may be translated, "In spite of everything."

Editorial Notes

THOSE inclined to believe reports that prohibition in the United States is not being enforced could easily, if they would, convince themselves of their falsity. For instance, in a recent issue of a large New England newspaper were contained news items, all referring to the day previous, to the effect that 15,000 quarts of liquor had been poured into New York sewers, that the legal affairs committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives had reported adversely on two resolutions asking Congress to modify the Volstead Act to permit the sale of wine and beer, that a certain Joseph Biener of Pittsburgh had been sentenced in Cleveland, O., to two years in Atlanta penitentiary, with a fine of \$10,000 and costs, for violating the dry law, and that in the District Court in Boston, Judge Morris had meted out jail sentences and substantial fines to a number of similar offenders. It hardly looks as if no progress is being made with prohibition in America. ♦ ♦ ♦

SOMEWHAT unfortunate was Mr. D. Kirkwood, Labor Member of Parliament for Dumbarton, Scotland, when attempting to drive home his point that King Tutank-amen's mummy should not be disturbed, in his choice of King Edward I as a hypothetical analogue to the ancient monarch, because this British king happens to be one of the few laid to rest in Westminster Abbey whose tomb has been desecrated in comparatively modern times. This occurred when his sarcophagus was opened in the middle of the eighteenth century in the presence of the Society of Antiquaries and, the body having been found in its royal robes, wrapped in a large waxed linen cloth, pitch was poured into the casket, with what results to crown, robes, scepter and all may be imagined.

Milton's Golden Phraseology

AN OLD copy of "Paradise Lost," containing hundreds of interleaved notes and references, indicating years of study and an immense range of reading, has recently been discovered. All that is known of the erudite annotator is contained in a bookplate and coat of arms with the written name of "Thomas J. Bowman," and the legend "Regem et legem arcu defendit" ("With a bow I defend the King and the law") inscribed around its border. A shield with three bows is shown within two intersecting triangles; at each of the six points is a shamrock. It is hoped that some reader of this article may be able to give some information regarding the writer, who not only possessed the scholar's lore, but also had the leisure to carry out what was evidently a labor of love.

The notes throw new light on the sources of many of John Milton's most stately passages and invite further research. They are so numerous and so apposite that they seem to show Milton thinking in an idiom of his own arising out of a complete familiarity with the poets of Greece and Rome. Their ideas, their language, are at his beck and call, and when he speaks he uses their tongue. ♦ ♦ ♦

Language is only tentative at its best—a brush with which to portray the ineffable and one which must inevitably prove unequal to its task, for complete expression of the nuances of thought is as impossible as is the transference to canvas of the beauties of Nature. Efforts made to depict mental impressions with exactitude result generally in mere approximations. By force of word imagery, a writer may succeed in conveying ideas that at first sight seem clear-cut, striking, original. But the mental image evoked in one individual will be found, on analysis, to differ in some degree from that aroused in his neighbor—which fact demonstrates vividly the lack of precision and the ineffectiveness of words regarded as vehicles of exact thought.

Nevertheless, from time to time, there arises among the scribes one who, like Saul, towers head and shoulders above the rest. Such a man was John Milton, who, employing an 8000-word vocabulary as a tool to fashion thought, embellished the English tongue with such a flood of gems of thought and jewels of fancy as is almost incomparable. His ideas are cast in majestic molds, and his words form a frame not unworthy of the ideas. He should be called the English Chrysostom ("golden-mouthed"). ♦ ♦ ♦

Critics have said of "Paradise Lost," his most famous poem, that it owes something to "Adamo," by G. B. Andreini; others assert that he was indebted to Joos van den Vondel's "Lucifer" and "Adam in Ballingschap" ("Adam in Exile"). However that may be, certain it is that he drew largely on his knowledge of the classics, transplanting bodily whole phrases from the Iliad and the *Aeneid*, from Horace and Ovid, and making, by the language he employed, direct and indirect reference to situations and events there described. Shakespeare, too, is made to contribute in many places. For example:

Here let us rest, if this rebellious earth
Have any resting. Richard II, v. 1

Milton says:

Here rest, if any rest can harbour there. Paradise Lost, i. 185

The "deadly parallel" may be employed here with advantage to illustrate the situation. A few examples will be sufficient to show his methods:

Qui nihil potest sperare,
nihil desperat. Seneca, Med., 163

... that swim the ocean
stream. Ib., 202

Οὐενοῦ ποταμὸν
Οὐενοῦ ποταμὸν
Coelum non animum mutant
qui trans mare curunt.
ib., 254

His legions, angel-forms
who lay entranc'd
Thick as autumnal leaves
that strew the brooks
In Vallombrosa.
ib., 301

At which the universal
host sent up
A shout that tore hell's
concave, and beyond
Frighted the reign of
Chaos and old Night.
ib., 541

When Charlemain with all
his peerage fell
By Fontarabia.
ib., 585

Thrice he essayed; and
thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as angels
weep, burst forth.
ib., 618

Heaven's pavement, trod
den gold. Ib., 681

... from morn
To noon he fell, from noon
to dewy eve.
A summer's day; and with
the setting sun
Dropt from the zenith.
ib., 740

To Manmon's tremendous fall ("from morn to noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve"), after he was thrown by angry Jove "sheer o'er the crystal battlements," Milton adapts the lines of the *Odyssey* describing Odysseus' sleep of exhaustion, when, fleeing from Ogygia and Calypso, he was again shipwrecked: "All night long I slept, and into the dawn, and into middle day; the sun sank toward the west, and sweet sleep left me."

The fact that Milton was so severely handicapped physically for thirteen years before the publication of the poem only arouses more wonder at the marvelous memory and erudition of the man who could suddenly quit a stormy public career to discourse so learnedly.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree.

It is, however, probable that his daughters were called to aid his memory by reading aloud to him the passages he desired—but that hardly lessens the marvel.